The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 212. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads s with	Tons.
Sept.				
12th "	Malwa	11000	---	---
19th "	Simla	6000	---	---
26th "	Morea	11000	---	---
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
10th "	Maloja	12500	---	---
17th "	Caledonia	8000	---	---
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000	---	---
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000	---	---
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	---	---

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Temda	3785	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4706	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5142	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

86 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	.....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	.....
City of Paris A&C	9233	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	.....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	---	30th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	---
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C		21st "	---
City of Benares A&C	9084	---	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	9th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles	578	891	429	643
Liverpool	653	1,091	489	809
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	606	957	463	704
	---	999	---	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE. LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carr Stearns' Headache Cure, make your sta pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

LHASA, 2184 Fri. 11th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

7th September 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cert. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,979
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lisoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BAN
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per c Current accounts on daily balances 3 per c at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information garding terms of any other Banking bu to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Dire

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BI... CHANGE.

payable in... India, C... or coll...

are g... of th... Euro... Remi... The... o...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 339

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys. Rs. 13 per set.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be d ne as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-krown Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3638

WANTED.

WANTED a cook for the Officers' Mess, 130th Baluchis at Aurangabad. Wages, including mate, Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50.
2482

S. S. CITY OF CALCUTTA. A qualified European Doctor is required for the above steamer. Apply stating qualifications to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON and Co., Agents Ellerman Line. 250

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2480

WANTED an Urdu and Persian teacher for the Government High School, Chhindwara, Central Provinces, pay according to qualifications, Rs. 40 to an F. A., or Rs. 60 to a B.A.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE INSPECTOR of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad.
2485

WANTED an Assistant Electrician capable of running 3 phase alternative current generations. One with hydro-electric experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CANALS,
Malakand, N.W.F.P.
2484

EXPERT Stenographer and typist (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore. Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance.—Apply by letter only with full particulars to THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD, Cawnpore.
2483

WANTED.—At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250 [illegible] benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to [illegible]e, Raipur.
2503

[illegible]OFFICE [illegible]LICE [illegible]LA [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—An OPERATOR and an expert PIANIST for NAPIER CINEMA, Poona. Apply soon. 2502

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3786

WANTED LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 100 plus House rent Rs. 20.
Apply stating qualifications to JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 2490

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar.
452

OWING TO THE WAR unemployed can earn at least Rs. 50 p. m. without capital. Complete instructions sent for Rs. 2. Good side-line for spare-time. Money returned if not genuine, Apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3657

AN INFLUENTIAL UP-COUNTRY MAN staying in Bombay desires an engagement as a TRAVELLING AGENT or some reliable firm on commission only. Apply to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
3725

WANTED an assistant for the Stationery Department.
None but those who have thorough experience in Stationery and Drawing Instruments need apply.
Good salary to a competant man. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 848 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3743

WANTED GOOD MISTRY for MOTOR REPAIRS; also mistry well up in Magneto and Battery repairs. Only good men need apply stating salary required to
ENGINEER,
State Motor Emporium,
Bhopal.
3746

WANTED—A good experienced and qualified Lady Doctor to be in Charge of Female Hospital and to work also as family Physician to the Royal Family. Pay Rs. 300. Private practice allowed. Quarters free. Joining expenses will be paid.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, Tehri Garhwal State.
2504

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 550, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4, seated with hood-4-cylinders, Zenith Carborator, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunnlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily at SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

FOR SALE.—110 FULLY PAID SHARES Rs. 100/- each and 4 half shares of Rs. 50/- each of JOSTS FAN SUPPLY CO., LTD. Last Dividend 10 per cent. Further Dividend of 10 per cent. expected shortly. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to MOOLRAJ P. PAREKH, 75, Apollo Street, Fort. 3730

TO BE LET:

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR of MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to Mrs. F. F. KARAKA on the ground floor.
3742

TO LET.—WELL FURNISHED FLAT for 3 or 4 months. Low rental. Apply 2nd floor, CLARKE HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.
3694

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3415

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

THE LAND SLIP in Mile No. 68 of the BOMBAY POONA ROAD has been cleared to permit traffic to pass.
S. C. MOULD, B.A.
Executive Engineer,
Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. Dt.,
September, 1914.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,, Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,, Ambala Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	18.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For times of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by Captain Walter Lumsden, Director, Royal Indian Marine for the chartering of the following steamers:—
Rheinfels: Stl. Scr. 100A1, Spark Dk. Gross Tonnage, 5512, N. H. P., 500 Built, 1905, Length 422 Breadth 55.3 Depth, 20.4.
Warturm: Stl. Scr. 100A1, Spark Dk. Gross Tonnage, 4965 N. H. P., 473 Built, 1908 Length, 400.9 Breadth, 52.7 Depth, 20.2.
Term of charter to be for a period of six months certain Vessels to be taken over by charterers at Bombay and redelivered to Government at Calcutta, Colombo or Bombay at charterer's option within two months of notice of requirement being given by Government.
Should circumstances warrant an extension of the time of charter after the said period of six months, such extension shall be the subject of mutual agreement between Government and charterer.
These ships are to be used in the interests of the trade of the Indian Empire, both import and export.
Charterers are to retain the Officers and Engineers appointed by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine under the terms of their agreement and are to pay them at the rates authorised by him so long as their services are satisfactory under the provisions of the Merchants Shipping Act.
The charterers will otherwise have sole control of the vessels and will provide and pay for insurance, coals, stores, etc., as though the vessels were their own.
The vessels to be returned to Government at the expiration of the charter in like good order and condition as when taken over.
Any coals, stores, etc., on board at time of delivery and redelivery to be paid for at a price to be mutually agreed upon between Government and charterers.
Tenders should be made at a price in rupees per Gross Registered Ton.
The tenderer must be prepared to give guarantee as to financial solidity.
Sealed tenders will be opened at the Marine Office at noon on Saturday the 12th September 1914, and envelopes must be marked "Tender for Charter" on the outside of the envelope.
The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest tender or any tender from those received.
(Sd.) W. H. HUGHES,
Naval Secretary to the Director,
3754 Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BACHUBAI JEHANGIRJI GAZDAR has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients Messrs. TYEB HAJI MOOSA, ABDULLA HAJI MOOSA and MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA the property hereunder described. Any person having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage charge gift trust easement survivorship lease lien or otherwise howsoever, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Thomas Cook's Building at Hornby Road within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and null and void.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 600 Square Yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 89, 511, 600, 608 and 751 New No. 11996 Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/2957 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3022 and Street No. 487 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Marwadi Doongarji Behraji on or towards the West by the property of Bachubai Jehangirji Gazdar on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the Municipal drainage.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3748 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act VI, of 1882 that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed company will be held at 62, Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1914, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company is proposed to be disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and the documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.
Dated at Bombay this 5th day of Sept. 1914.
N. H. PATRICK,
3753 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short, leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57, Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.
JULIUS BRAGANZA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

24th & 25th September 1914.

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on Friday, 11th September, 1914,
IN AID OF
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WAR RELIEF FUND.
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Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
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Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at ¼ per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.

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Honorary Secretary.

GWALIOR RACES: GWALIOR, C. I.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The depression in the bay continues feeble and is moving across the north Madras coast in west northwesterly direction. It has caused moderately heavy rain on its western margin. Temperature is high in North Bengal and the districts round Gwalior.

Rain fall has been nearly general in Orissa Central Provinces, Malabar and North Madras coast; local in Burma, Central India, Konkan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief falls are:—Tavoy and Bassein one inch, Rangoon and Bhamo one and half; Dibrugarh one, Jalpaiguri one and half, Indore, Hoshangabad and Jagdalpur one, Nagpur three, Hyderabad Deccan one, Hanamkunda two and Waltair one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in east of Central India, of Central Provinces and of Hyderabad.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and the extreme north; night temperature is above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Indore has had 0.91in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen;Saugor has had o.14in. Hoshangabad 1.05in. Khandwa 0.56in. Amraoti 0.22in. Nagpur 2.87in. Chanda 0.27in. and Raipur 0.40in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general: Ratnagiri has had 0.50in. and Karwar 0.56in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon and Nizamabad have had 0.14in. each and Hyderabad 1.00in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended to Hyderabad and Central India West and increased in the Central Provinces, but has ceased or become insignificant in the United Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Konkan and Central India West and local in the north Bombay Deccan. Rainfall may increase in the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and some showers on the north Coromandel coast and in Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY the 5th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;						
Do. (14th)	92.0	78.5	69	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.2	83.8	85	..	?	?
Do. (14th)	92.2	84.6	79	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	?	?
Do. (14th)	84.3	79.2	85	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	79.9	60	..	9.32	?
Rawalpind ;	97.1	72.0	61	..	16.36	4.84
Lahore	101.4	80.2	59	..	14.68	—3.61
Sirsa	102.6	77.0	58	..	12.90	1 23
Ambala	97.9	79.3	78	..	18.55	—2.15
Delhi;	100.3	..	68	..	14.97	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.0	83.9	68	..	22.29	—5.07
Mainpuri	97.7	81.1	77	..	16.12	1.00
Jhansi;	98.6	80.5	83	0.09	21.69	—3.33
Cawnpore	95.4	80.9	80	..	21.25	—8.08
Allahabad	92.6	79.6	88	0.07	34.35	—6.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	104.1	80.8	72	..	4.43	4.39
Karachi;	98.0	78.9	76	..	6.21	2.23
Ajmer	90.4	78.2	56	..	14.59	0.43
Jaipore	100.0	78.9	54	..	21.63	—2.60
Kotah	97.6	80.6	59	..	21.28	2.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— ;						
Bhuj	94.4	75.0	68	..	7.09	—0.91
Dwarka	87.4	80.7	77	..	13.14	—4.82
Veraval	81.9	76.4	80	..	10.91	0.18
Rajkot	92.9	71.8	80	..	20.72	—4.05
Bavanagar Para	92.4	73.8	80	..	27.03	—1.71
Surat	88.5	75.3	83	..	42.31	10.47
Ahmedabad	92.7	74.6	79	..	29.47	8.28
Deesa ;	95.5	73.6	76	..	22.26	4.14
Neemuch	92.1	73.3	86	0.04	28.56	1.70
Indore	86.6	72.1	95	0.91	20.24	0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.5	73.5	92	0.04	38.24	—4.07
Saugor ;	87.8	71.1	95	0.14	28.45	—6.39
Hoshangabad	88.1	74.0	93	1.05	40.50	—7.28
Khandwa	85.8	72.5	91	0.56	22.80	2.19
Akola	88.0	76.1	83	0.01	16.47	0.79
Amraoti	85.7	73.7	93	0.22	17.33	—6.64
Nagpur	84.6	73.9	86	2.87	30.15	—6.23
Chanda	85.3	74.2	95	0.27	27.38	—6.62
Raipur	89.2	75.1	94	0.40	34.69	—12.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	79.0	83	0.02	60.42	—3.23
Ratnagiri	85.1	74.3	89	0.50	10756	0.89
Mormugao	84.3	75.2	97	0.06	88.56	21.62
Karwar;	84.3	74.4	92	0.56	13112	19.29
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	71.6	73	0.14	18.00	28.79
Ahmednagar	88.7	69.3	77	..	11.76	4.50
Poona	85.0	69.1	80	..	24.01	—0.51
Sholapur	91.8	62.1	84	..	17.67	8.47
Bijapur;	91.1	70.4	73	..	9.21	1.84
Belgaum;	79.6	65.5	90	..	74.09	0.26
Aurangabad;	89.8	71.5	72	..	19.01	39.75
Nizamabad (Indar).	86.9	72.9	90	0.14	41.16	0.31
Hyderabad	85.5	71.3	90	1.00	28.25	13.03
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.5	73.8	86	0.34	11090	9.75
Calicat	85.0	74.3	97	0.71	87.19	19.48
Cochin	83.0	74.7	84	0.11	63.73	4.61
Colombo	86.5	73.2	86	0.26	16.86	—1.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						0.01
Masilipatam	87.0	75.1	85	0.02	17.62	—1.08
Bellary	95.0	75.1	66	..	5.20	—1.49
Guddapah	91.8	74.5	63	..	12.80	—1.55
Madras	94.8	78.7	79	..	12.86	0.89
Bangalore	82.8	64.8	86	..	10.43	—3.16
Coimbator	89.0	70.3	80	..	2.86	—1.53
Trichinopoly	92.6	77.8	62	..	6.59	—1.20
Nozapatam	91.5	82.5	79	..	7.35	—.010

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th September 1914 was 29·914 inches. For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer** either mercurial or aneroid for the height of **the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, September 4th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.769	inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	,,
Dew Point	75.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.805	,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky clouay-10)	4.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	128	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06	inches.
Total fall during month	0.16	,,
Total fall during year	60.56	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th..	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER			
Days of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h.	m	ft. in	Sept.	h.	m	ft. in
S	5	m 11	54	27 10	5	m 5	29	16 11
						e 5	59a	16 8
Sun	6	m 0	13	27 2	6	m 6	0	17 2
		0	22a	27 5		6	26a	16 6
M	7	m 0	44	27 3	7	m 6	29	17 7
		0	48a	27 4		6	52a	16 5
Tu	8	m 1	14	27 1	8	m 6	57	18 1
		1	12a	26 10		7	17a	16 1
W	9	m 1	45	26 8	9	m 7	24	18 5
		1	35a	26 4		7	41a	16 10
Th	10	m 2	18	26 1	10	m 7	51	19 7
		1	59a	25 9		8	7a	17 9
F	11	m 2	55	25 6	11	m 8	20	20 4
		2	26a	25 0		8	40a	17 17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 46m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 4th 7h 31·2m p.m.: Apogee, 9th, 9-21h. a.m.: Last Quarter 12th, 11h. 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3-2m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-oh, p.m.: First Quarter 26th 5h. 33·3 p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 6th, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to Sept 6th 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	13	60	55	65	14	48	05
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	05	62	30	75	77	51	95
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	02	64	56	74	76	51	57
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	..	..	..	..	78	18	51	53

"THE MAGISTRATE",

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the A. D. C. performances for the Women's branch of the Imperial Fund, I have to acknowledge the following generous gifts. Your valued paper and the "Advocate of India," are inserting advertisements of the performances free of charge. Messrs. Rose & Co. are foregoing their usual commission. Messrs. Rogers and Co. have offered to supply all the aerated waters required at the refreshment bars free. Messrs. Valentine and Co., are presenting 100 button holes for sale each night. Mrs. Padfield is presenting cigarettes, Mr. Turner Laing a case of whisky, and Mr. Holmes a case of Dewar's whisky. I hope to be able daily to acknowledge more gifts. What we want are wines, spirits, beer, cigars, cigarettes and sweets, and it is our wish to be able to run the refreshment bars entirely from contributed articles. Donations of flowers for buttonholes should be made to Mrs. Ashton Street, Powai Road. We seem to be in a fair way of doing so.

I hope also to have the Excelsior Gardens specially decorated and illuminated.—Yours, etc.

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secy. Bom. A.D.C,

Gool Mansions, Sept. 6.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	24½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-s.	4
Do. Do. 6 m-s.	4⅝
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 m-s.	5½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Sept. 4th.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 12,000 at 1-3 31-32*
Bills on Madras Rs. 16,000 at 1-3 31-32*
*Received mutilated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	1,900
Imports	1,700

Spot prices unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

	Bales.
Sales	Nil.
Imports	Nil.

Spot prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 4th.

Total Actual Export	1,000
,, Forwarded	24,000
,, Imports	20,000
,, Stock	881,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 5th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,20,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received.
East Indian ,, ,,	
American ,, ,,	
Other ,, ,,	
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	77,000
East Indian Forwarded	400
East Indian Imports	4,000
American Afloat	13,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	31,000

Fresh season commenced first August.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 3rd

Fine Rubber	7
Ceylon	60

Delayed in transmission.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, Sept. 4th.

SUGAR.

Java Sugar Fine White Sept. London .. 24

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Sept.-Oct. .. 46¾

London, Sept. 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi 47½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Spot 2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 5th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
90 bars silver	1,80,000	Shanghai.	Hongkong.
*84 ,, ,,	1,50,000	Hongkong.	Chartered.

*Imported on 18th August 1914.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged. There is little business doing.

Quotations :—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T. T. ready	1 3 13/16
D D. mail	1 3¾
T T. forward.	.. ..
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4¼
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅛
60 d/s Japan	149 (with war risk)

BULLION.

Quotations from London are not to hand In the local market ready bars are selling at and about 76.0.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	6	0
Australian bar gold	25	6	0
overeigns.. (dragons)	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	76	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 3rd September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	*60	69,644
B. B. & C. I. Railway	33	39,003

*Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

Reuter cables as follows:—"The New York Cotton Exchange has accepted the plan evolved by its Committee and Representatives of the Liverpool Cotton Association having in view the liquidation of international obligations in cotton." We are not however informed what the plan is

In the local market there has been little business doing for forward delivery. Good Broach opened at Rs. 208 and advanced to Rs. 211. The market is irregular and frequent fluctuations occur. Prices are consequently more or less nominal.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs.	210 March.
Fully Good Bengal	Rs.	140 Jan.
Fine Bengal	Rs.	174 Jan.
Fine Khandesh	Rs.	160 Jan.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	321 Bales
Wheat	3,482 Cwts.
Linseed	1,331 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	225 ,,
Gingellyseed	21 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	Nil. ,,
Castorseed	489 ,,
Rice	7,504 ,,
Myrabolams	806 ,,
Cottonseed	2,341 ,,
Mowraseed	889 ,,
Gram	713 ,,
Jowar	70 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

STERLING BILLS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

A notice was issued by the Controller of Currency on the 3rd September 1914, to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange or Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for sale on Thursday, the 10th September, 1914. Up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000. Applications from Bombay for these bills and Telegraphic Transfers will be received by the Controller of Currency up to 1-30 p.m. (S.T., on Thursday, the 10th instant. As the 11th and 12th September 1914, tre Bank Holidays in Bombay, a special arrangement will be made to communicate to Bombay the result of the tenders in time for Bombay Banks and firms to pay into the Bank of Bombay, before it closes on Thursday, the amount of the bills or Telegraphic Transfers allotted. To this end those who tender for bills or Telegraphic Transfers are advised to call at the Accountant General's Office not later than 3 p.m. on Thursday next to enquire the result of their applications and to receive slips authorising them to pay the necessary sum into the Bank of Bombay.

PRIZE GIVING IN SATARA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize-giving of the Satara High School came off on Friday the 4th of this month, Mr. W. T. W. Baker, District Judge, Satara, presiding.

The proceedings opened with a devout prayer offered by Mr. V. V. Patwardhan, Head Master of the school, for the success of the British arms

The boys then went through a very interesting programme of recitations, in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, and Urdu.

Mr. Baker, who gave away the prizes, congratulated the school on the excellence of the work done by the head-master and his assistants. He hoped that the results would continue to be as satisfactory as they had been in the past, and that another boy would distinguish himself this year by taking the first place in the Matriculation examination. He congratulated the prize-winners on their success and turning to the lads who had failed, he cheered them with the prospect of rewards, which he said, were certainly within their reach if they did their best and worked hard. He concluded by wishing success and prosperity to the school.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H.T. Cullis, I.C.S., is appointed Additional Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department. The non-official members of the U. P. Legislative Council have been asked to select a representative in the Imperial Council vice late Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Young, I.C.S., reverts to Punjab, Major R. A. Needham, I.C.S., reverts to military duty. Captain Molesworth, 8th Rifles, appointed Commandant, Assam Military Police. Power has been given to the Chief Secretary to Madras and Burma Governments and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to grant permits for the entry and departure of foreigners from the ports of Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta respectively.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rules requesting admission of junior military officers to the Political Department are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." Captain Grant Smith, 104th Rifles, appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda. Captain Gordon, 56th Rifles appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry Imperial Service Troops.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. Simpson, Imperial Meteorologist, granted three months leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the survey by the B. N. Railway for a line of Railway from Gopalpur to Russelkond, a distance of 66 miles.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Hanes I.M.S., becomes Surgeon General and Lieutenant-Colonel Drury become Colonel.

Volunteer Officer Decorations are conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorp, M. D. Hoxar, Lieutenant A. R. D. Hoxar and Lieutenant G. E. Levett Yeats of the H. P. Horse.

S-V-R PENS

(SUAVITER)

BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN

Does not corrode or break ar... give strength & character to t...

SIX ANNAS PER...

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Lt... stationers & dealers throughout In...

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Sept. 3
S.S. Arankola	Alexander	Calcutta Aug. 29
S.S. Egra	Chiwas	Calcutta Aug. 29
S.S. Ormara	McLean	Middlesborough July 22
S.S. Angora	Learmount	Calcutta Aug. 29
S.S. Barjora	O'Connor	Koweit Aug. 22

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.

S.S. Baron Balfour	Symonds	Calcutta
S.S. Clan Farquhar	Wadge	Madras viz Cochin
S.S. Delemoor	Taylor	Calcutta
S.S. Lonedano	Giacopellos	Colombo and Calcutta
S.S. Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaar	Calcutta
S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London

Sept. 6.

S.S. Australien	Lando ll	Marseilles
S.S. Virawa	Piggott	Durban etc.
S.S. Zoroaster	Wickham	Sabang.

S. S. Egra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egra, 2,345 tons, Captain D. J. Chimas, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 29, with ballast.

S. S. Ormara:—The steamer Ormara, 2,975 tons, Captain J. McLean, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Middlesborough, which port she had left on July 22, with a general cargo.

S. S. Angora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Angora, 1,926 tons, Captain H. P. Learmount, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 29, with ballast.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain E. W. O'Connor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Koweit, which port she had left on August 22, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

S. S. Mahronda:—The Anchor Line steamer Mahronda left Liverpool for Calcutta on the evening of the 5th instant.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on September 3 with mails, a general cargo and 6 cabin and 104 deck passengers.

S. S. Arankola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Arankola, 1,725 tons, Captain J. Alexander, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 29 with ballast.

S. S. Dalemoor:—The steamer Dalemoor, 2,572 tons, Captain R. Taylor sailed on Saturday from Calcutta with balast.

S. S. Lonedano:—The V. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lonedano, 2,640 tons, Captain A. Giacepello sailed on Saturday for Colombo and Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Nienwejaar, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain M. B. Palmer sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wirawa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Virawa, 2,676 tons, Captain H. G. Piggott, sailed on Sunday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoroaster:—The steamer Zoroaster, 2,444 tons, Captain F. Wickham sailed on Sunday for Sabang with ballast.

S. S. Australian:—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Australien, 3,543 tons, Captain Landol, sailed on Sunday for Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo, and passengers.

Saturday, September 5th, 1914.

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1 City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
2 Sardar	Ookerji	P. Y. S. N. & Co
3 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4 Rheinfels	Sivers	Dock manager
7 Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
8 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
10&11 Orna	Hewith	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Catbush	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

H. W. P. D.

Bahadurl	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co
Netranati	Abubuker	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Anatolla	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanis	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Dandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Steamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostri.
Sabrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co.
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Keiner	M. M. & Co
Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Jelunga	Berg	F. Y. C. & Co
Kesperoo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kiojat	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Ormara	McLean	
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	A. Y. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Olt	M. M. & Co
Uriana		M. M. & Co
Vacuna		T. F. & Co
Varela		M. M. & Co
Warturn		Manager

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S OPENING CONTEST.

PARSIS vs. MAHOMEDANS.

A STIFF FIGHT EXPECTED.

The third Quadrangular cricket tournament commences this morning, when the Parsis meet the Mahomedans. The public interest in these international struggles has not diminished by an iota; indeed, it is greater than ever. As we mentioned on a former occasion the cricket contest this year has been looked forward to with greater interest than its two predecessors had evoked. In previous years, owing to the monotony of Parsi successes a legend of Parsi invincibility on the Bombay wicket, which is especially suited to their style of bowling, had come into existence, which, after a long spell, was eventually shattered last year by the plucky Mahomedans. The tournament, therefore, commences this year without the dead weight of that legend, and the contending sides will take the field to-day with even chances of success.

WHO WINS THE MATCH?

The "glorious uncertainty" of cricket is proverbial, and it is at all times difficult to predict with anything like certainty the result of a contest. It might, however, be said that of the two contending Elevens, the Mahomedans have brighter prospects than their opponents. The strength of the Parsi attack is almost on a par with that of the Mahomedans, but the latter have an undoubtedly superior defence. The very fact that the Mahomedan Selection Committee had to leave out batsmen of the calibre of Razak and Mahamood shows the strength of their defence, and that the team has got practically no "tail." Their combination has been strengthened by the inclusion of the new-comers,—S. H. Shah, of Kashmere, and Maslahodin Khan and Khan Mahomed, of Aligarh. On the other hand, the Parsis have been unfortunate in not being able to secure the services of Major K. M. Mistry, of Patiala and Mr. H. F. Mulla, and of Dr. H. D. Kanga who is absent in England. Besides, the Mahomedans are in splendid fighting form, and though the Parsis will undoubtedly put up a good fight, the chances of a win appear to be somewhat in favour of their opponents.

The game commences at 11-30 a.m. to-day, when the following teams will take the field:

THE PARSIS.

1. Mr. J. S. Warden (Captain).
2. Mr. B. H. Mirza.
3. Mr. J. Elavia.
4. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
5. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
6. Mr. D. D. Driver.
7. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
8. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
9. Mr. J. H. Elchidana.
10. Mr. H. Vajifdar.
11. Mr. P. D. Chothia.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

1. Mr. C. M. Ali (Captain).
2. Mr. Feroze Khan.
3. Mr. K. A. Tumboowalla.
4. Mr. Khan Mahomedkhan.
5. Mr. Maslahodin Khan.
6. Mr. P. B. Erfani.
7. Mr. Saleh Mahomed.
8. Mr. S. A. Aziz.
9. Mr. S. H. Shah.
10. Mr. Nazir Husain.
11. Mr. Usuf Beg.

WHO'S WHO IN TO-DAY'S MATCH?

J. S. Warden, who will captain the Parsi team is, bar Mistry, the best all-rounder in India to-day. The chances of a Parsi victory or defeat will in the main depend on his individual success or failure. This is the first time he has captained a side in the Quadrangular tournaments, and there is no doubt that he will acquit himself creditably.

B. Mirza, who will lead the Parsi attack, is a bowler of more than average ability. He has bowled consistently well this season in local matches and should come off in to-day's contest.

J. Elavia is [illegible] of the team. Has lately [illegible] expected [illegible] wickets.

[illegible] man. A [illegible] tionally [illegible] besides [illegible] team, [illegible] kily, [illegible] more [illegible] has [illegible] n

reliable bat.

Ferozekhan, of Kashmere, is a brilliant bat, who plays with an easy grace which it is a delight to watch.

K. A. Tamboowalla is a steady bat and a useful change bowler.

Khan Mahomedkhan, of Aligarh, is a newcomer. He is the fastest bowler on the Mahomedan side, and is also a fine bat.

Maslahodi Khan, who also hails from Aligarh, is likewise a newcomer. Is a good bat and field.

P. B. Erfani is an excellent man behind the stumps, and can also hit out with refreshing freedom.

Saleh Mahomed of Kashmere, who will lead the attack, breaks in from both sides.

S. A. Aziz, who was mainly instrumental in last year's Parsi defeat, is a fast bowler and a fairly good bat.

S. H. Shah, who hails from the "Happy Valley," is a newcomer. Is a bowler of more than average ability.

Nazir Hussain of Amritsar is a plucky batsman. Always plays exhilarating cricket, and the spectators never have a dull time while he is at the wickets.

Yusf Beg of Poona, is the most reliable batsman of the team. Has a strong defence and equally strong powers of punishment.

HINDU TEAM SELECTED.

The Hindu Selection Committee met yesterday, when the following were finally selected to play for the Hindus against the Presidency on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next:—

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.)
(2) Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
(3) Mr. P. Shivram.
(4) Mr. D. B. Deodher.
(5) Mr. P. Gunpat.
(6) Mr. P. Baloo.
(7) Mr. Oghad Shunker.
(8) Mr. P. Vithal.
(9) Mr. S. K. Diveker.
(10) Mr. K. A. Date.
(11) Mr. Gaikwar.

Reserve:—Mr. S. M. Dalvi and Mr. S. G. Mehendale.

Umpire:—Mr. R. Munsiff.

There are three changes from the team that played against the Presidency last year. Oghad Shunker and K. A. Date have however played in previous years, while Gaikwar of Poona is new to international cricket. Baloo, Chandarana and Oghad Shunker will deliver the attack, while every member of the team, except Chandarana, is a batsman. The team is handicapped by the inability of Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Sempre to play. A noteworthy fact about the team is that four brothers,—Baloo, Shivram, Vithal and Gunpat—are playing for the side.

BOMBAY HINDUS V. DECCAN HINDUS.

The annual match between the Bombay Hindus and the Deccan Hindus resulted yesterday in a win for the former by the handsome margin of 146 runs. The Bombay Hindus piled up the big total of 234, to which the visitors could only reply with 88. Pai, for the Bombayites, played a brilliant innings of 66, which included nine 4's, while the highest individual score on the Deccan side was made by Gaikwar, who contributed 29. Chandarana for Bombay secured the fine analysis of 7 wickets for 30 runs and Joshi for the visitors claimed 6 for 72.

A HISTORY OF INDIAN CRICKET.

In view of the Quadrangular Cricket tournament, "A History of Indian Cricket" in Gujerati by Mr. P. N. Ponshwalla should make interesting and opportune reading. It is a brief history of the past 50 years of Indian cricket, and deals especially with the international matches played in the Westrn Presidency during the last two decades. The cricketing public can glean much useful information from it. The records of the Presidency and Quadrangular matches are especially interesting. These show that the highest individual score of these matches was hit up by Dr. H. D. Kanga in 1905 at Poona, the highest aggregate in an innings, 503, was made by the Parsis at Poona in the same year, and the longest stand was made by Major J. G. Greig and Mr. M. R. Jardine, the partnership realising 180 runs. The lowest score for which the Presidency were ever disposed of was 24 and the Parsis, 37 runs. The book also deals with college and school cricket and contains much useful material.

MAHOMEDAN CRICKET XI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the team that has been selected to play for the Mohammedans, I find a slight error of description which needs correction. S. Shah, or as he is better known Hasan Shah, is described as a Kashmir man. This is true if it means that he is now coming from Kashmir. His cricketing career commenced at Aligarh and he is therefore no less an Aligarh man than either Masbhuddin or Khan Mohamed. He is a brother-in-law of our famous ex-captain Ahsan-ul-Haq and has also played for Richmond. As an "Old Boy" I am glad to see Aligarh, the fountain-head of Mohammedan cricket in India, well-represented on the team.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Sept. 6. M. K. AZAD.

MAJOR GREIG.

Who is expected to Captain the Presideney team.

Mr. J. S. Warden—the Parsi Skipper.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V, PARSI GYMKHANA.

VICTORY FOR THE PARSIS.

The return fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhaaa was played on Saturday on the latter's ground at Kennedy Sea Face. The Parsi Gymkhana, going in to bat first, made 180 for six wickets, and then declared their innings closed. The Bombay Gymkhana made a very feeble response, being all disposed of for a paltry 58, the match thus resulting in a win for the Parsi Gymkhana by 122 runs.

The Parsi victory was mainly due to the fine bowling of Dr. M. G. Pavri, who captured five wickets for a little over three runs apiece. The veteran cricketer bowled with all his old vigour, and was almost unplayable at times.

The score:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia (snr), run out	45
S. M. Chothia, st, Sprott, b. Tranchell	53
J. D. Mody, c. Simms, b. Brachi	8
P. D. Chothia, l b w, b Simms	6
P. B. Lam, b. Phillips	13
N. Saklatwalla, not out	17
Dr. M. E. Pavri, (Capt.) C. McCormack b. Simms	2
S. F. Mulla, not out	10
R. J. Tata, K. E. Kapadia and A. R. Talyarkhan did not bat.	
Extras...	26
*Total (for 6 wickets...	180

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. L. Simms, b. Pavri	5
Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, run out	3
K. McCormack, b. Tata	6
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), b. Tata	7
S. N. Powell, b. Pavri	1
C. M. Rennick, b. Pavri	1
L. Brachi, b Pavri	0
F. J. Clarke, c. Modi, b. Tata	14
F. Goodyear, b Tata	0
E. Tranchell, c. and b. Pavri	8
Sir F. Sprott, not out	3
Extras...	10
Total...	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	16	28	6	2
Clarke	5	20	1	0
Haughton	3	12	0	0
Rennick	2	15	0	0
Brachi	9	24	3	1
Tranchell	5	23	0	1
Phillips	4	32	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tata	9	32	1	4
Pavri	9	16	5	5

FIRE AT DADAR WOOLLEN MILLS.

What might have proved a very disastrous fire occurred on Friday night, when an alarm was raised by some person that a room behind the boiler room of the Dadar Woollen Mills was ablaze.

The fire-brigade were informed immediately, but as there is no motor-engine at Dadar, it was some time before the firemen arrived, the first on the scene being the Chinchpokli engine under Mr. Harvey. Operations were at once started and though at one time the fire threatened to spread to an adjoining godown and the boiler room, it was brought under control within an hour and a half.

The room in which the fire had originated was completely destroyed causing a damage of nearly Rs. 30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Great credit is due to the police under Mr. De Burgh for preserving order and to the men of the fire-brigade for so timely checking the spread of fire.

DELHI SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

Good progress is being made with new Delhi and the foundations of the main Secretariat buildings are being taken in hand.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON ALL FOREIGNERS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Further important restrictions are imposed by the Commissioner in Sind on all the Germans and Austrians in Karachi and on all foreigners entering or leaving Karachi.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay, convened by the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was held on Saturday afternoon in the Servants of India Society's buildings, Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit presiding.

The proceedings opened with a specially composed for the occasion praying for a longer life to the Grand Old Man of India.

The president then addressed the meeting. After reviewing the extraordinary circumstances through which the whole Empire was passing, and the benefits of the British rule which enabled them to hold meetings to celebrate birthdays of great men even in times of crisis, she dwelt on the excellent work of Mr. Dadabhoy during his life-time, and urged every one to follow in his foot steps. She remarked that they could not repay these everlasting obligation by praiseworthy notices in the newspapers, or by preserving his photograph or by erecting statues, but the best way of repaying his services was to hold him as an ideal in every good cause, and to imitate him by striving to unite the different races and castes and creeds into one, and serve his or her mother-country with one common object for common good.

In conclusion, she prayed for long life to Mr. Dadabhoy and greates activity on the part of the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting in a similar strain and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

EMPLOYEES OF FIRMS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the war is vigorously going on in Europe, it is quite natural that it may have its effects all over the regions concerned. It is of course natural that the business with those countries now at war must cease and will probably continue to be so till at least the peace is secured. The war has rather greatly affected India, probably due to sudden stoppage of business. It broke out in the beginning of August and since then different kinds of rumours are afloat, some of them being with foundation have received a good support from the Government who is at the present moment quite alive to its responsibilities. These so called rumours have greatly affected some of the merchants who are so selfish that on one hand they show their loyalty to the Government in some way or the other and on the other hand they dispense with the services of their low paid servants who can in no way find out any new job at such a critical time as this. It is better not to describe what hardships will befall on these low paid servants (commonly styled as clerks) who will be deserted at such a time by their cruel masters who have accumulated good riches simply by the labour of their servants. The Government has already obliged by doing all in its power to mitigate the sufferings of its subjects. Can the Government do something for this class of persons by putting some restriction which may oblige merchants to keep their staff as usual. If this cannot be done, some temporary law should be passed till the close of war by which, either the merchants cannot dispense with the services of their staff, or may at least provide them with something like three to six months pay instead of one as at present, in which case they will at least be able to maintain themselves for some more time by staying at their native places where living is comparatively cheap. I hope you will also oblige the sufferers by giving this article publicity in your paper and advocating and supporting this cause.—Yours, etc.

M. L. O.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

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GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
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To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our £3 8s. 9d. SOLID GOLD WATCH. English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Ladies.)
Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avenue House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Coin, Gilttie, Ware

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Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah Hooghly Bengal India

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

Mr. M. D. Pai—who will Captain the Hindus.

Mr. C. M. Ali—the Mahomedan Captain.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 3-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 8-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CRAIG.—At 6, Globe Place, Chelsea, London, on August 6th, Surgeon General William Maxwell Craig, C.B., R.N.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. STANLEY REED, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

1. Orderly N.C. Officer for the week ending 12th instant—Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. Parade for the ensuing week.
Tuesday, the 8th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order with arms.
Wednesday evening, the 9th instant.—Drill at Town Hall from 6 p.m.
4. Thursday evening, the 10th instant.—Dismounted drill at the Cathedral Boys' High School, 6 p.m.
5. Friday, the 11th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order with arms.
6. Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters, Council Road, immediately, and obtain a receipt for same.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

276.—Parades. The 20 N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr. B. L. Gun drill will parade at Headquarters every Monday and Thursday evening at 6-30 p.m. sharp. And every Wednesday morning at 7-0 a.m. sharp.
Dress.—Plain Clothes or Uniform optional.

286.—Strength. The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1639, Gr. L. A. Colenn to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1640, Gr. J. Petty to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1641, Gr. A. Petty to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1642, Gr. J. R. Mallett to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

smile.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

September 5.

713. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 12th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. Plain Clothes.
"C" Company, Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday and Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress: Uniform Drill Order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
N. C. Officers of Adult companies to parade for instruction at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Tuesday. Dress.—Plain clothes.

Recruits.
"A" Company daily at 6 p.m.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.

745. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

746. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 8th Inst.—"B" Coy. Recruits only.
Wednesday 9th Inst.—"A" Coy. Recruits only.
Thursday 10th Inst.—"B" Coy. Recruits only.
Friday 11th Inst.—"C" Coy. Recruits only.
Saturday 12th Inst.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday 13th Inst.—"D" Coy. Recruits only.

747. Enrolments.—Regimental Order No. 713 of 29th ultimo as far as it applies to No. 8017 Vol. E. E. Symes is cancelled. No. 8017 Motor Cy. E. E. Symes having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Coy. Motor Cyclist Section. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8047 Vol. F. Pereira No. 8048 Vol. D. MacVicar, No. 8049 Vol. R. Hardy, No. 8050 Vol. S. Rodricks, No. 7114 Vol. N. Conway, No. 8051 Vol. R. Britto, No. 8052 Vol. W. Edwards, No. 8053 Vol. M. Alphonso, No. 8054 Vol. J. Fernandes, No. 7341 Vol. E. D'Souza, No. 8055 Vol. P. Sequira, No. 8056 Vol. J. Castelino, No. 7062 Vol. J. Pollock, No. 8057 Vol. J. D. Aguiar, No. 8059 Vol. C. Rodricks, No. 8060 Vol. J. Athayde, No. 8061 Vol. M. D'Souza, No. 6696 Vol. V. Mercado, No. 8062 Vol. P. Matthews, No. 7031 Vol. Newton, No. 8063 Vol. R. Fernandes, No. 8064 Vol. A. Athayde, No. 8065 Vol. G. Henderson, No. 8066 Vol. A. Smith, No. 8067 Vol. C. Drake, No. 8068 Vol. W. Alvares, No. 8069 Vol. A. G. Arklie, No. 8070 Vol. A. L. Alimo, No. 8071 Vol. P. M. Pius, No. 8072 Vol. C. Tellis, No. 6806 Vol. J. A. Pink, No. 6997 Vol. R. Mathias, No. 5323 Vol. M. Scott, No. 8073 Vol. J. W. Rozario, No. 8074 Vol. R. Dadswell, No. 8075 Vol. J. D'Souza, No. 8076 Vol. A. E. Thomas, No. 8077 Vol. A. C. Ferguson, No. 8078 Vol. A. Fernandes, No. 8079 Vol. P. J. Misquitta, No 6832 Vol. H. Everett, No. 8080 Vol. A. L. Rebello, No. 8081 Vol. C. S. Anne, No. 8082 Vol. E. W. Rodrigues, No. 8083 Vol. A. D'Souza, No. 8084 Vol. J. V. D. Victoria, No. 8085 Vol. J. W. Rose, No. 8086 Vol. A. Britto, No. 8087 Vol. J. Noronha, No. 8088 Vol. H. S. Dadswell, No. 8089 Vol. C. A. Moore, No. 8090 Vol. T. Coelho, No. 5124 Vol. L. Bartley, No. 8091 Vol. P. J. Correa, No. 6712 Vol. W. Price, No. 8092 Vol. P. F. Fernandes, No. 8093 Vol. A. Pereyra, No. 8094 Vol. T. X. Mendoza, No. 8095 Vol. V. Dias, No. 8096 Vol. N. J. D'Sylva, "D" Company, No. 5530 Vol. A. V. Halse, "F" Coy.

748. Transfer.—No. 6998 Vol. F. G. Pereira is transferred from "D" to "G" Company from this date.

749. Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments in "C" Company from this date:—
No. 7400 Vol. F. Blitton, No. 7270 Vol. J. Barretto, No. 6917 Vol. W. Critchel, No. 7117 Vol. B. Boswell and No. 6479 Vol. E. Ternell, to be Lee Corporals.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday two attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of small-pox. The two plague attacks were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and Worli. The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 83, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 93 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1801, out of which 8 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed one of these plague rats, B Ward four and C Ward three.

BANDRA MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

This annual festival, which is one of the greatest of its kind in India, falls on Sunday the 13th instant and is being ushered in by a Novena which commenced on Friday last, a large throng of the faithful being present for the first Novena Mass at the Mount Mary Church, Bandra Hill.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during August was 6,282, of whom 4,286 were males and 3,2[illegible] females and 2,746 children. The average daily attendance was 331.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKER. ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day at 2 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the purpose of showing their unflinching loyalty to the British Raj that has been forced into the present European War for the sake of justice.

MOTOR FATALITY.

While Mr. L. W. Michael, Superintendent of Municipal markets, was being driven in his motor car with Mrs. Michael on Friday night along Hughes Road, two Purdeshi, got in front of the car. One of them, Bhugwandin, was knocked down by the car and injured. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died the following morning.

At an inquest held on Saturday evening by Mr. N. P. T. Lattey, evidence was given to the effect that the deceased's companion had warned him of the approach of the motor car from behind and that the deceased was drunk at the time of the occurrence.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GERMAN FIRMS' PETITION TO TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On reading your issue of to-day's date I was simply astounded to read that the German firms are petitioning Government to be allowed to trade in India. For brazen effrontery this action on their part would be difficult to equal. That they are taking full advantage of our quixotic leniency is only to be expected, but that members of an alien enemy in our midst should for a moment entertain the idea of being allowed to trade without let or hindrance is too much, and I am quite certain that our Government will deal with these impudent Teutons as they deserve to be dealt with, and that in all and every case their applications will be refused. The plea that their Firms are registered in India does not alter the fact that they themselves are Germans, and as such are for the time being our enemies, and I am sorry to say in many cases most unscrupulous ones, and I am of opinion that the sooner they are all under strict military surveillance the better. I do not suggest for a moment that we should retaliate by treating them in the brutal manner many of our people have been treated in Germany, to quote one example only of the two ladies who were beaten because they were thought to be English. Pity a few Englishmen were not there at the time and in a position to teach these cowardly ruffians a salutary lesson.—Yours, etc.

J. M.

THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED."

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. M. Madan, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Company, Solicitors, and Mr. Maneckshah Mehta, Pleader, presented an information on behalf of Mr. Hormusji J. Bhabha, Prof. Pestanji A. Wadia, Dr. Nanabhai N. Katrak and Mr. Sorabji C. Petit for and on behalf of the Zoroastrian Conference and for themselves charging Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban and Mr. Pirojshah J. Marzban, Proprietor and Editor respectively of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" with defamation.

The information contained the following paragraphs:—

The first and the second accused have ever since the establishment of the Conference carried on a systematic campaign of abuse and vilification of the Conference and all connected with it in their paper, the "Jam-e-Jamshed." The admission of aliens into the community is one of these questions which has excited a keen difference of opinion in the community. And the first and the second accused have, through the "Jam-e-Jamshed," persistently and maliciously attempted to foster a belief in the public mind, in spite of the repeated and emphatic declarations of those connected with the Conference to the contrary, that it is one of the secret objects of the Conference to procure the admission of aliens into the community.

On the 23rd March, 1914, Dastur Kaikobad of Poona, a well-known priest of the community performed at Rangoon two Navjot ceremonies, one of an adopted daughter of a Parsi gentleman, and another of the wife of the same Parsi gentleman long settled in Rangoon. The said adopted daughter was the child of a Parsi mother by an alien father. The said wife was the daughter of a Parsi father by an alien mother and had been married to the said Parsi gentleman according to Burman rights and the complainants believe they were entitled to have the Navjot ceremony performed. The accused in their paper represented that the said adopted daughter was the child of a Ghatan mother and a Goanese father and that the said wife was a mere concubine. These statements which have now been admitted to be false were used for the purpose of representing that aliens were being thrust into the community and that the Conference had instigated and brought about such admission. The said Parsi gentleman was practically unknown to the leading members of the Conference; hardly any member of the Conference knew beforehand that the ceremonies were going to be performed; and the Conference had nothing whatever to do with the performance of the said ceremonies.

The performance of the said "Navjots" furnished the accused's paper "Jam-e-Jamshed" with an opportunity of publishing a series of vituperative articles, contributions and letters violently abusing and defaming the Conference and those connected with it.

After setting out the various statements made in the paper on different days, which the complainants said were grossly defamatory of the Conference and intended seriously to harm the name and reputation of the Zoroastrian Conference and its members among a large section of the public, the information stated: The complainant further say that all the writings aforementioned in paras 8 to 24 hereof are grossly defamatory of the complainants personally who are active supporters of the Zoroastrian Conference and that the same are intended seriously to harm the reputation of the complainants among a large section of the public.

After going through the information, His Worship asked the first complainant what was the publication they complained of.

Mr. Bhabha replied that they complained of a series of scandalous articles in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" against the Zoroastrian Conference, its aims and its work. There were besides issues of the paper containing letters or correspondence which they considered to be libellous.

His Worship—What is the Zoroastrian Conference composed of?

Mr. Bhabha—Of members, who number about 400, paying a fee of Rs. 3 per year.

His Worship—Are they elected by ballot or how?

Mr. Bhabha—The managing committee accepts the applications; besides the members there are delegates.

His Worship—How many delegates are there?

Mr. Bhabha—It is a varying number. The delegates are sent up by Parsi Associations, a very important association having the right of electing fifteen per cent. of its members as delegates.

Do the delegates pay subscriptions?—Yes.

Does the Parsi community know who the members of the conference are?—Certainly. The conference is well-known and meets once a year in public.

It is a well-defined body?—Yes, it is composed of very respectable and educated people.

I take it your names are not mentioned in any of the articles?—My name is mentioned. I am sorry to say, in a great many of the articles.

Personally?—Yes.

Mr. Madan here pointed out to His Worship that he had not mentioned individual references in the information, but he would bring them out when he proved malice.

His Worship (to Mr. Bhabha): What imputation is made against you personally?—No definite imputations as far as I can see, but there is vilification and an attempt to ridicule me.

What are the imputations.—They first said that they doubted my qualifications for suggesting reforms. They then tried to vilify my whole career as an educationist.

His Worship then granted a summons against the two accused and an immediate summons against the manager for the production of the papers mentioned in the information. He then observed that as he understood there were twenty-six charges, there would be nine trials.

Mr. Madan said that a good number of articles had been mentioned in the list, but he did not intend to proceed on them all. At the hearing, he would select three and rely on others as evidence of malice and intention.

LONDON LETTER.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

DEPTH OF POPULAR FEELING.

REMARKABLE STREET DEMONSTRATIONS

"WE WANT KING GEORGE."

The writer of our weekly social letter in a letter, which has been delayed in transit, describes the state of London immediately before and after the outbreak of war.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

There is no society and there are no politics [illegible] the war. Everything here is coloured [illegible] the terrible catastrophe into which Germany has wantonly plunged Europe. So far as London is concerned it has been a week when every citizen, rich and poor, has tramped the streets with a face set with stern resolve, only occasionally bursting forth into expression. Of course there have been moments of wonderful enthusiasm and excitment, but at no time has there been the slightest sign of hysteria. If the German people thought us effete a week ago they must have changed their minds by now. Perhaps the most splendid example of the spirit of the nation was exhibited on Sunday. There had not been any mobilisation of the fleet ordered nor had war broken out between England and Germany. Yet when mobilisation was proclaimed the next day it was found that practically every sailor of the fleet reserve had already reported himself. It was a fine sight: the arrival at Charing Cross Station of these patriots, poor men whose greatest asset was their membership of the British Empire. Some of them were quite elderly, others comparatively young, but all were cheerful. War is an awful thing to contemplate but it brings out magnificent qualities. There are no class jealousies in London now and we are all one political party. I was in the handsome motor of an opulent friend the other night when many a horny hand of toil was extended to us, in some cases, I am afraid, they were grimy as well as horny. "There aint no difference now, Sir" said one man, "we're all one. The monied classes and the poor."

On Saturday it was known that we were likely to be drawn into the war. On Sunday we began to realise that our national honour depended on our standing by France; by Monday the people were determined to fight and London was at fever heat. "When will the Government give the signal?" everyone was asking. I have never seen tension so wrought as it was on that day. Had we had a Government capable of shirking the issue, the people would have felt themselves betrayed and dragged ministers from their cars and carriages.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

Perhaps the most remarkable scenes have been outside Buckingham Palace. The night that war was declared there were tens of thousands near the Royal residence. The magnificent monument to the great Queen Victoria was black with people, while it was difficult to push a way through the crowd below. Hundreds of Union Jacks and Tricolours were waved. Continual cheering was relived from time to time by the clapping of hands, and the singing of "God Save the King," "Rule Britannia," "Boys of the Bull-dog Breed," and the "Marseillaise." But the favourite song was a refrain to the tune of the chimes of Big Ben: It ran "We want King George! Dear Old King George!" And when his Majesty did come on the central balcony there was an ovation such as I have never before seen or heard in my life. The air was rent with cheer after cheer and Union Jacks and tricolours were waved in every direction When there was comparative calm an American gentleman in the front of the crowd shouted to the King" "America is with you. Sir!" This raised another series of cheers. At most of the cafés there have been exciting scenes, though in no case have I noticed hysteria or an atmosphere of boasting.

Two days later at eleven o'clock in the evening, when it was known we were at war the scene was re-enacted at Buckingham Palace and elsewhere. The streets were crowded with people, while motor cars shot by, their occupants cheering and being cheered to the waving of Union Jacks and Tricolours. The citizen of London is, not blind to the horrors of war, nor is his patriotism confined to lip service, as I write the recruiting centres which are now all over the town are beseiged by queues of volunteers of all classes.

GETTING TO BUSINESS.

The popularity of the Government's action was proved beyond question by the enthusiasm of the people during the week end and the past days. But now we have got to business. I have already referred to the crowded recruiting centres; that is a small item in the general atmosphere of war that pervades the town. Half the motor buses have been commandeered by the Government, while all day long private motor cars commandeered by the War Office pass through the streets in charge of khaki clad soldiers. In many cases the cars themselves have been painted khaki colour. Horses of all kinds, from magnificent Flemish geldings to polo ponies are drawn into the service; and as I stood outside the War Office this morning I saw no less than a hundred horses of various kinds being led along the street; they had all been commandeered. The territorial regiments are wonderfully smart, while the average physique of the men is, to put it mildly equal to that of any army in the world. They look very workmanlike and marching briskly through the streets; in many cases pushing and drawing their own guns. One of the first movements of these troops on Sunday was the arrival of a body of men from Aldershot with half-a dozen cannon which the men drew from Waterloo Station to Liverpool Street on their way to fortify the Docks at Tilbury. Although the Government have taken over the Railways and handed over the administration to a Committee, the iron roads are not used so much as may be imagined for the transport of troops and stores. Here and there you can see bodies of soldiers entraining at the various termini but undoubtedly much of the work is being carried out by motor cars, trollies and motor buses. The scenes at the railway stations are usually of a less picturesque character; large bodies of depressed foreigners leaving for the Continent. One of the most trying features of this state of war is that the average civilian finds his occupation gone and while anxious to help his country is dragged down in spirit by enforced idleness. The happiest faces are those of soldiers on their way to the front.

PAPERS AND RESTAURANTS.

Journalists are likely to suffer. Paper is the trouble, so much of the material in use in London is of foreign manufacture. "The Times" is the only journal that manufacturers its own paper, though the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily Chronicle" belong to well-known paper manufacturers: The Messrs. Lloyd. Messrs. Harmsworth, of course, possess great paper mills in Newfoundland, but at the moment the passage across the Atlantic is not safe for merchant vessels. In the meanwhile the bulk of the average journal is diminishing perceptibly, such papers as the "Pall Mall Gazette," which sometimes has numbered sixteen pages in some editions is represented by one sheet.

You will be wondering what the restaurants are doing to supply the places of huge army of French and German waiters, cooks and other servants, they had hitherto formed the majority of their staff. In Soho many of the restaurants have closed their doors; and those that have remained open have not only put up prices, but are giving their customers very inferior meals. This is no doubt due to the dearth of customers for a Committee of Government has placed a limit on the price to which food stuffs can be raised. As regards the big hotels and restaurants numbers of the staff have gone abroad to join their regiments. The Savoy Hotel alone has lost seventy to eighty cooks. The manager tells me that he has met the situation by whipping round the Belgian and French watering places where business is almost at a standstill and engaging Swiss Servants who are exempt from serving with the Militia. The Savoy has done well in this respect, but some of the other aristocratic restaurants have failed to fill the shortage while such cooks and waiters as they are employing are of an inferior quality. There are still people in London who retain enough sense of luxury to complain of an inferior lunch at the Berkeley or the Carlton. Quite a number of English waiters from the clubs have been brought into the service of the hotels.

GERMANS IN LONDON.

Such Germans as are left in London wear a very dispirited look. To-day for the first time has appeared a proclamation calling on all aliens of Germany nationality to report themselves at the nearest Police Court. The penalty for non-compliance with this order is £100 fine or six months imprisonment. As I write the day is far spent, but I have just passed Vine Street Police Station where there is still a long queue of dispirited Tentons waiting to make their report. They are not very dignified specimens of their countrymen and some of them look distinctly nervous. It must be remembered that the occupations followed by many of low class Germans in this country are not of an elevated character. Even when they are not spies there is a chance that they are known to the Police in another connection; the white slave traffic numbers several practitioners among our Teuton friends. It is worth mentioning by the way that no less than sixty Germans have been arrested for espionage during the past two days. In one instance the Police were seen bringing twenty men handcuffed from a West End Hotel. In the Euston Road a hotel was raided in which were two supposed German agents and large stacks of Mauser rifles; the latter were of foreign manufacture but the latest pattern.

THE LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual social gathering of the Law Students' Union was held at the Government Law Library, Elphinstone College on Friday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman presiding. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Messrs. D. F. Mulla, Hiralal Dayabhai, Framroz A. Vakil, J. P. Mehta, K. M. Munshi were among those present. After the last year's report was read by Mr. M. D. Nanavati, Secretary, Mr. Justice Beaman addressed a few remarks. He wished success to the institution and made some valuable suggestions for rising lawyers. He said the two points of success are to master one's own case thoroughly and a becoming attitude towards the judges. Mr. D. F. Mulla, President of the Union, then thanked Mr. Justice Beaman and other guests of the evening. Music and refreshments concluded the programme of the day.

FREIGHT MARKET.

There are no quotations in the market. Though the market is opened, no business is doing owing to the war in Europe.

SIMLA NOTES.

VICEROY AND THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO-MORROW' COUNCIL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Since my last letter the most important event has been the announcement that the Indian troops will be sent to the front to take their places alongside their British and Colonial comrades. Thus Lord Hardinge has once more placed India under a deep debt of personal gratitude. The news has been received at Simla very well, although some Anglo-Indians shake their wise heads and characterise the decision as an experiment fraught with danger. The die however has been cast and there need not be any discussion about it. There can be no doubt that the Indian troops will give a good account of themselves, and let us hope that they will sustain their reputation in the theatre of war. I hear that the Viceroy has had to carry on intricate and delicate negotiations about this matter for weeks with the Cabinet at Home before the decision was finally reached. It is strange that with Lord Kitchener in the Cabinet who knows the Indian Army so well, there should have been dispute or discussion. When the secret history of the despatch of the Indian Contingents is written, if it is written at all, Lord Hardinge will receive his due recognition for the forethought and courage he has displayed in solving the racial question which has been in existence since the foundation of British rule in India. How India feels over this question will be heard before long and let me hope that the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th will be a memorable one in the history of this country. So much for the political aspect of the question. The composition of the Divisions has been kept secret and their destination is not known. Very rightly all movements have been closely guarded and people down country possibly, know more about military dispositions than we do up here. We know however that the Indian Contingent is a strong one and should occasion arise India will help England with another contingent.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council will meet here on the 8th instant. It will be a memorable gathering with the war cloud hanging over our heads. The Indian Members will not fail in their duty. The Provincial Councils have passed loyal resolutions but the Imperial Council has supreme obligations. Will the Indian memebrs only move a loyal resolution and end there? I know they are determined to do more. I can even make bold enough to say that they will not hesitate to ask that the entire resources of the Indian Government be placed at the disposal of the Home Government. Already Sir William Meyer's scheme for releasing the gold assisted the London market considerably and let me hope Sir William will persist in his efforts. He can count upon the support of all thinking men in the country. This is however a small help. The question will no doubt arise as to the cost of the Indian Contingent and I have no doubt that India will gladly bear her share, if not more than her share.

TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

Turning to the business of the Council, there will be no emergency legislation as a result of the war. The charge in the Aerial Navigation Act was decided long ago and the sanction of the Secretary of State was received last week. The only Bill which may be called a war measure relates to the foreigners in India. This Bill has been taken up a day not too soon. It does not, propose any harsh treatment of foreigners, in spite of the stories of atrocious treatment of British subjects by the Germans which have reached Simla, and which I do not wish to detail. In Simla the small German Colony has been sent down to Ahmednagar but some are still here carrying on peacefully their vocations. The other Bills are purely non-contentious and there will be no discussion. Many of us will miss Malik Umar Hayat Khan, who, I am told, is with the Indian contingent. The Universities Bill will be introduced on the last day. It will be published subsequently for criticism and come up for discussion by the end of March. It is usual for his Excellency the Viceroy to speak in opening the session. I do not know whether he will, but if he does his pronouncement will be epoch-making.

All departments are working at high pressure owing to the war. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan has just returned after visiting Calcutta and Bombay. He will no doubt place his views before the Government of India. Both the Home and Indian Governments are keen on keeping trade going. The tonnage difficulties will disappear before long and the power of impressing vessels will be used as lightly as possible. The Foreign Office continues to be flooded with loyal offers from the Indian States. Army Head Quarters have borne the brunt of the arrangements for the Indian Contingent admirably and the officers have rightly earned the thanks of the Government of India.

SEQUEL TO KURLA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakore, First Class Magistrate, Thana, has granted to Mr. Krushnaji Waman Narulkar, Superintendent, slaughter house, Kurla, sanction to prosecute Mr. Ahmedula Hajarat Miya Pirzada, Secretary, Kurla Municipality, under section 211 I. P. C., for, as the order states, having brought a false charge under section 409 I. P. C., with intent to injure the said Narulkar. The order, moreover, requires the complaint to be filed in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Bassein Prant, or Kalyan Prant, or the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, and not before the Magistrate who has granted the sanction.

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Monday, September 7, 1914.

THE WAR.

If there had ever been any doubt of the unity of the British peoples in the great world struggle which has challenged our Empire for the maintenance of its position and prestige, and its power to stand up for the right, it would be finally and definitely removed by the remarkable demonstration at the historic Guildhall on Friday. The Prime Minister, who was supported by the leaders of all parties, in one of the greatest public utterances ever delivered by a British statesman at a time of national crisis declared the determination of Great Britain never to cease effort until victory has been won. The speech in its note of high patriotism, its indomitable resolution and its eloquence recalls the greatest efforts of the younger Pitt and of Burke, and the man must be dull indeed who can read it without a quickening of the pulse at the thought of the nature and scope of the stupendous task in front of the Empire. It is, as the Premier declared, a contest without precedent in the annals of the world; not merely a material, but a spiritual, contest for the emancipation of mankind from the grip of a tyrranous Power and the thrall of militarism in Europe. In this country there will be pride in the eloquent and sympathetic terms in which the Premier referred to India's share in the common task, and to the fact that the Flag is the symbol to all of the unity of the Empire. If there be those who have thought that the British Empire can tire of the contest, the events of the past few weeks ought to have disillusioned them. The Premier, in the course of the speech, referred to the splendid response already made to Lord Kitchener's call for recruits, fully 300,000 men having come forward up to Friday last. And as long as England holds command of the sea, she can place fresh troops in the theatre of war. She can raise them at Home and she can bring them from every part of the world,—in their tens and hundreds of thousands if they are wanted. Germany may hurl her forces, against these forces, and she may gain victories, but they will be Pyrrhic victories,—each one another step to her own undoing. Mr. Asquith made it quite clear to his audience that, although the conflict may be protracted, every factor is in favour of Britain and the Allies. Our Navy controls the seas, enabling us, as Mr. Churchill has reminded us, to draw the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth. On the other hand, every factor is decidedly against the enemy. Her sea-power unable to exert itself, her trade stopped, internal disturbances daily on the increase, her financial resources dwindling, the Austrian army hopelessly demoralised, and her own faced by the unsubdued forces of the Allies,—these are considerations which enable us to regard with equanimity any temporary reverses which we may suffer.

The news of the progress of the campaign in Belgium and France which we publish to-day, is on the whole, satisfactory. The Germans seem, at length, to have realised the necessity of attending to the dangers which they have left on their flank and in their rear, in their eager rush to Paris. Antwerp Malines and Maubeuge have all been the objects of attention, and the operation of attempting to cut the communications between Antwerp and Ostend has met with a disaster which has a historic parallel. Like the Dutch of old, the Belgians, with heroic self-sacrifice, flooded the dykes and the Germans were overwhelmed with their guns by the rush of waters. How far this will effectively check the operations of the enemy in this district remains to be seen, but it is certainly not the only disaster that awaits them in the immensely speculative adventure on which they have embarked. In the meanwhile their encircling movement has progressed, but still with that uncanny ease which ought to excite the suspicions of the German head-quarters staff. The news that we get is scrappy and incomplete. The censorship leaves large gaps, but it is possible to get a general idea of the situation, which shows us the German advance now extending in a long line from Liege along the Meuse, across the Belgian frontier near Maubeuge, so down to the west of Compiegne and on to the neighbourhood of Paris. The Compiegne and Senlis districts are being evacuated, and the daring attempt to envelop the Allies by getting round the left has been definitely checked. This involved a neglect of Paris which may be only temporary and forced upon the enemy by circumstances, or may be an intentional change of strategy decided upon by the tempting position in which the extreme right German wing was found to be. However, that may be they seem to have got as far as Rheims but the manoeuvre, we are told, was unsuccessful. If we are to take the official announcement in Paris as meaning that the *whole* enveloping movement on the left has been definitely checked, and not as referring only to this latest attempt to get round by Rheims, the news is extremely satisfactory. It would, indeed, be surprising, if with the front of the Allies still unbroken, as we are told is the case, the German advance could continue very long on the lines of the last two weeks. Their attack, it is stated, is beginning to lose its sting, the *élan* of the infantry is gone, and the fearful punishment is beginning to tell on its *morale*. In two day's fighting a whole division was blotted out by the British fire, and the German casualty list showed that the Mecklenberg troops alone lost 20,000 in casualties. Even the German army cannot last out a series of exhausting experiences of this kind, and unless they can achieve now their undoubted object of a sensational, and almost miraculous, envelopment and crushing of the whole allied forces, it cannot be long before they evince an eagerness to extricate themselves from the precarious position in which any sort of delay will place them. The theory of the trap still holds good.

The defeat of the Austrians at Lemberg seems to have been of the most crushing character. They have been utterly routed in two directions with enormous loss and the Russians have captured seventy thousand prisoners. The sweeping character of this victory must naturally have a striking effect on the whole campaign in the Eastern Theatre. The Austrians have been practically put out of action by the Russians in the North and the Servians in the South, and it is stated that the remnant of their first army has no longer any military value. The Russian southern flank is freed for the advance on Berlin and the road to Budapesth is open to the Servians. Thus it looks very much as though Germany will be left to continue the war unaided. We shall see for how long she will be able to remain indifferent to the grave danger which threatens her on the Eastern side.

THE OPENING OF THE DYKES.

The opening of the dykes by the Belgians near Malines in order to flood out the Germans is by no means without a parallel in the history of the Netherlands. Indeed, while in many ways the low elevation of Belgium and Holland has been the cause of much retrogation to these countries, yet the nature of these lands has been to them not only an infallible means of defence, but also a terrible agent of reprisal on their enemies.

The endyking of Holland and Belgium commenced in the first eleven centures of the Christrian era and since that time 'flooding' has been a recognised means of defence employed in times of great catastrophe. There are not only sea dykes but also river dykes and these generally attain a height of about forty feet These dykes are generally built at some distance from the river,—and the intervening space known as "forelands" are nearly always submerged in the rainy season, and can, whenever necessary, be flooded to a height of 20 feet,—without any great danger to the earthworks. Both the Meuse and the Scheldt are dyked and many miles of country between and on both sides of the stream can be swiftly submerged. Indeed in time of great necessity the whole strip of the coast from Termonde to some miles inland from Rotterdam could be inundated, representing some sixty or seventy miles of country.

Inundation as a means of defence was employed by William of Orange in his war with Louis XIV of France. When the grand monarch invaded the Netherlands the Prince of Orange, —"Stadtholder" as he then was,—summoning his Council together took steps for the defence of this country which displayed the early promise of his later statemanship. Rather than fall into the hands of the Bourbons he suggested that the Lowlanders should ship in the vessels of their then mighty fleet for the East Indies, leaving the King of France nothing but a vast lake to conquer. The dykes were opened the waves rushed into the "forelands" and from the waterly waste rose cities and spires like islands in a vast ocean. The unconquerable element was too strong for Louis and he and his armies to save themselves from a terrible destruction had to beat a hasty retreat.

It seems as though the would-be imitator of the grand monarch will have to do the same in the face of this unfailing Belgian and Dutch means of defence and withdraw his forces from this part of Belgium.

Notes of the Day

German Firms in India.

The consensus of mercantile opinion both in Bombay and Calcutta, seems to be solid against the granting of licenses to German firms to trade during the war. There is a long list of applicants for license now before the Government of India, but it is to be hoped that all the applications will be rejected, in view of the fact that public exasperation is daily increasing against a country whose Government has so wantonly provoked a conflagration, which has dislocated trade in India, and driven many British and Indian merchants to the verge of bankruptcy. The present is not the time to consider whether the stoppage of trade operations on the part of German firms in India is likely to inflict a hardship on many estimable individuals. We desire to treat these gentlemen with every consideration and humanity subject to the rules of war but they must stand or fall by their Government, as we must stand or fall with ours. Moreover, the hardship will not be purely one-sided. According to "Capital," the Corporation of Calcutta is a creditor of the Deutsche Bank to the amount of three lakhs belonging to the ratepayers. No doubt the granting of a license to the Bank would facilitate the recovery of such money, but there is a decided feeling in Calcutta to let the money go rather than allow enemy subjects to carry on commercial operations among a people whom their Government has provoked beyond endurance.

Paris: In 1870 and Now.

A telegram to-day states that the French Government is safely installed at Bordeaux. Students of French history will remember that during the war of 1870, when Paris was beseiged, the troubles of the Government, who were shut up in the capital, were enormous. They had to regulate supplies, to suppress the riots or hungry citizens, and to look to all civic needs. It was only by "pigeon post" or by balloon that they could communicate with the outer world, and, although they could do something for the city itself, they could do nothing for France, till M. Gambetta managed to escape from the beleagured city in a balloon and contrived to administer the affairs of the nation in a peripatetic fashion. In the present conflict the circumstances are, happily, entirely dissimilar. The German *morale* has been considerably affected by the Allies' attacks and the severe checks to which the enemy has been exposed. As another telegram states there is ground for believing that, though the German advance is well organised it is largely spectacular. Moreover unless the Allies are defeated, it is impossible for the enemy to invest Paris without the risk of exposure of their lines of communication on both flanks to the Allies' deadly attacks. In 1870 Paris succumbed when faced with famine. At the present juncture the city is amply provisioned and is defended by a double ring of powerful forts.

Shortage of Army Officers.

Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Superintending Engineer, Meerut, makes a suggestion to the "Pioneer" that, in order to cope with the shortage of military officers which is almost certain to be felt in the theatre of war, India should be freely indented upon. He proposes that civilians in India be encouraged to volunteer to fill the places of officers in the regiments left in India, who are eating their hearts out here, "while the great new army from England is crippled for want of suitable officers." Of course, a very careful selection from among the civilians will have to be made, but Mr. Wildeblood is confident that the various Services can easily furnish men of the stamp required. He advocates that his own Service the P. W. D., is particularly suitable in this respect. We think Mr. Wildeblood's suggestion a feasible one and that many of the officers of the Imperial P.W.D. would make excellent military officers after a course of training. Most of them are Coopers Hill men, and it will be remembered that for a few years running commissions in the Engineers and the Artillery used to be freely offered to Coopers Hill men.

The Russian Navy.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war we see a reference in to-day's messages to the supposed activity of Russia's Baltic Fleet. This fleet can hardly be called powerful, but it is by no means insignificant, and is capable of doing extensive damage to the German Fleet, if an opportunity offers. Russia's Navy, however, is in the making. After the war with Japan a broad naval programme was laid down the Duma voting millions of pounds towards it. It was decided to build eleven Dreadnoughts (four of them, laid down in December 1912, being of 32,000 tons and carrying twelve fourteen-inch guns) six light cruisers of 6,000 tons displacement two small cruisers of the German Colbert type, 45 torpedo boats, eighteen submarines and the requisite number of auxiliary vessels. Some of the money was laid out on harbour works and on the construction of a new naval base at Reval. In order to carry out this programme, the Admiralty enlarged two of its dockyards in the Neva and some new private yards came into existence. If, however, at the present moment Russia had had a super-Dreadnought fleet, her Navy would have been an important factor in the present situation, inasmuch as it would be to-day in a better position to act conjointly with the British and French Fleets.

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It has been brought to my notice from various sources during the last few days that there are many people who are somewhat doubtful as to the objects and reasons for the collection of funds of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and it is with a view to clearing up these doubts that I trust you will be good enough to insert this letter in your columns.

A very clear explanation issued from Simla of the main object and the general organisation of the Fund has been very fully given in the issue of the "Times of India" of September 3rd.,* but it will suffice in this letter to give two short extracts from that statement in order to give the two principal purposes we have in view. They are as follows: The primary object of the fund is to relieve distress among the families of those who have gone to the front and to assist the widows and orphans of those who die in service. In utilising the amounts collected no distinction will be drawn between officer and private, European and Indian, combatant and non-combatant. The test will be absent on active service and straited circumstances among the family. ...The second object of the fund is the relief of acute local distress among the poorer classes of the people, caused directly by the war and through no fault of their own. It is not the intention to make good any losses suffered by the prosperous or comparatively well-to-do, who, like all other subjects of the Empire, must bear their share of the Imperial burden. Nor is it the intention that the fund should maintain in idleness labourers whom the war has thrown out of employment if they are in a position to find other employment elsewhere but make no effort to do so. In short, the assistance from the fund is intended to be given only to the poor classes of the civil population, who, through the effects of the war and no lack of effort on their own part, are in actual want of the necessities of life.

There was at first a general desire expressed to expend some of our funds in the provision of hospital or ambulance requirements for our troops, but now that we know that our soldiers both Indian and English are leaving these shores to fight for the empire in Europe, it is essential in the opinion of the Administrative Committee that we should for the present conserve our resources in order to be in a position to give relief for these two main purposes for which the fund is being raised, but this in no way prevents, if our subscription list is sufficiently large, our allocating funds for any other useful purpose which may be suggested in the future.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of the Presidency for their patriotic response to our appeal, and assure that any sum, however small, will be gladly received for this good cause.—Yours etc.,

WILLINGDON.

(*This statement was not supplied to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

THE GERMANS EASING OFF.

ENVELOPING MOVEMENT CHECKED.

HEROIC BELGIAN SACRIFICE.

WHOLE DISTRICT FLOODED.

AUSTRIANS UTTERLY WORSTED.

A COMPLETE DEBACLE.

70,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

It is officially announced that the German enveloping movement on the left appears to have been definitely checked, and the enemy are evacuating the Compiegne and Senlis district. The news from the front, indicating a decrease of the German pressure on Paris, has produced a reassuring effect in the city, although there has never been the slightest indication of panic.

A strong German army left Brussels to cut the communications between Antwerp and Ostend. The Belgians opened the dykes south-west of Malines and the German army was met by the approaching flood which came as a complete surprise, as such a sacrifice on the part of the Belgians was quite unexpected. The Germans endeavoured to save their guns and suffered heavy losses from the fire of the Antwerp forts.

The Austrians appear to have been completely worsted on the Galician front, the rout being described as a debacle, in which the prisoners captured by the Russians are estimated at 70,000. It is believed the remnant of the second Austrian army has been so depleted it no longer possesses any military value. Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into a special province.

The Press Bureau announces that seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition. Some experts think that the destroyers may have [illegible]ed the mines in the Baltic, or the Russian fleet is becoming active. Another opinion is [illegible]may be the aftermath of the recent Heligoland operations, the destroyers being sent to [illegible] for repairs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6, 5-55 a.m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the German enveloping movement on the left appears to have been definitely checked.

The fierce bombardment of Maubeuge continues. The place is resisting.

The Germans are evacuating the Compiegne and Senlis district.

PARIS REASSURED.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON CITY DECREASED

LONDON, Sept. 6, 3-5 a.m.

The latest news from the front, indicating a decrease of the German pressure on Paris, has produced a reasuring effect in Paris, although there has never been slightest sign of panic.

The famous Paris paper, "Le Temps" appears in Bordeaux on Monday.

The other papers will continue to be published in Paris, unless they are forced to leave.

NEGLECTING PARIS.

GERMANS TRYING OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

MANOEUVRES UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

An official French communique says that the enemy on our left is apparently neglecting Paris, and attempting to execute an outflanking movement. They reached Laferte sous Jouarre and passed through Rheims. They are proceeding along the west side of the Argonne ridge. The manoeuvre was unsuccessful.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

RACING MEN ADVISED TO "HOP IT" FROM CHANTILLY.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1-10 p.m.

News of the German advance on Paris caused a general exodus of the population of Chantilly. A large proportion was composed of Englishmen attached to the famous racing stables.

One trainer was warned by British soldiers, who advised him to "hop it." He left one end of the village with fourteen thoroughbreds, as the Germans entered at the other.

GERMANS OBVIOUSLY TIRING.

VIEWS OF MILITARY EXPERTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-5 p.m.

The Military experts are not pessimistic. They regard the German advance on Paris as magnificently organised, but consider that it is largely spectacular.

Unlike 1870, they will arrive there facing unbroken Allied forces, who will pivot on a double ring of powerful forts.

It is pointed out that the Germans cannot invest the whole of Paris with the Allies undefeated. Their long lines of communications will be exposed on both flanks.

Many individual observers of the recent fighting allege that the Germans no longer display the same sting in attack.

OPPOSING ARMIES NEAR PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

It is officially stated here that the "movements of the opposing armies near Paris continued to-day without contact. The Germans in the district of Verdun sustained some checks

"We have won some fresh partial successes in Lorraine, and the Vosges."

POSITION OF ALLIES WELL MAINTAINED

LONDON, Sept. 5, 12-25 a.m.

The Press Bureau says:—The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone any substantial change. The position of the Allies is well maintained. There are indications that the German movement is developing in the eastward and south-eastward direction.

BRITISH FIRE BLOTTED OUT WHOLE GERMAN DIVISION.

MECKLENBURG TROOPS LOSE 20,000 MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

The following are the "C. and M. Gazette's" special cables:—

London, September 3.—"Mr. Donohoe telegraphing to the "Daily Chronicle" declares that in a few more such fights as Saturday's and Sunday's the fourth German Army will destroy itself completely. The British fire blotted out a whole division. The fearful punishment is beginning to tell on the morale of the Infantry which has lost its *elan*. It is understood that the 4th and 5th Divisions of the British forces especially distinguished themselves in the recent fighting. The German casualty list admits that the Mecklenburg troops alone lost over 20,000 men."

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN GALICIA.

London, September 3:—"The Russian victory in Galicia is important. It was the work of a separate army based on Kieff advancing on a front, running north and south. No decisive result of the big battle to the north west of Lemberg in the Lubin region is yet authentically reported. The Russians are reported to have resumed the offensive on the scene of the recent reverse in West Prussia."

MALINES BOMBARDED.

LARGE PORTIONS OF CATHEDRAL DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Germans bombarded Malines for two hours. Fortunately, the famous pictures were saved, having been sent to Antwerp. A large portion of the cathedral was destroyed.

£8,000,000 DEMANDED FROM LILLE.

LONDON, Sept. 5. 7-20 p.m.

The Germans have demanded £8,000,000 from Lille.

THE ST. QUENTIN FIGHT.

GERMANS ROUTED BY SCOTTISH SOLDIERS.

WATERLOO TACTICS REPEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Stirring stories have been received of the combined charge delivered by the Scots Greys and the Black Watch at St. Quentin. As at Waterloo, the Highlanders held the stirrup-leathers of the Greys, and the troopers, each accompanied by Highlanders, plunged on to the ranks of the enemy. The weight of the horses carried them into the midst of the Germans. When the "Kilties" got to work, the Germans were completely taken by surprise and were routed.

LIKE BROWN PAPER.

HOW THE CAVALRY WENT THROUGH THE UHLANS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Sir Philip Chetwode, commanding the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, says in a letter:—"We have been through the Uhlans like brown paper, but must have men."

SEVEN GERMAN SHIPS DAMAGED.

DESTROYERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Spt. 4, 4-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that according to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition.

It is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the canal.

A MYSTIFYING ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 11-40 a.m.

The Press Bureau's announcement regarding the damaged German destroyers is mystifying.

While it may be the aftermath of the Heligoland operations, the destroyers being sent to Kiel to repair, some experts think that the fact that Kiel is mentioned indicates that either the destroyers have fouled the minefield in the Baltic or the Russian fleet is becoming active.

GERMAN AEROPLANE SUNK.

FOUND FLOATING IN SEA 60 MILES FROM HARWICH.

LONDON, Spt. 4, 6-10 p.m.

A German aeroplane has been found floating sixty miles from Harwich by a British submarine. The latter rescued the aeroplanist and his mechanic, and then sank the aeroplane.

The Germans were lodged at Harwich.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The German aviators drifted twenty hours before the submarine arrived on the spot.

The aviators were scouting for the British fleet.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The submarine's capture was a seaplane piloted by a Naval Lieutenant. The Germans were clinging to the wings.

The submarine removed bombs from the seaplane before sinking her.

GERMAN WARSHIPS OUT.

FIFTEEN BRITISH FISHING BOATS SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Admiralty announces that a German squadron of two cruisers and four destroyers have succeeded in sinking fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea with a quantity of fish.

They captured the crew, and took them to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY MINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following Admiralty information has been received by the Viceroy:—

H. M. S. Speedy and the Linsbell, a steam dredger, were sunk yesterday by mines. The casualties were two injured and six missing. The Speedy is a small gunboat of 810 tons, and was attached to the North Sea fisheries before the war.

BELGIAN SACRIFICE.

COUNTRY FLOODED TO STOP ENEMY.

DYKES OPENED.

GERMANS UNDER FIRE FROM ANTWERP FORTS

SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 8-55 p.m.

A strong German Army left Brussels towards Termonde to cut the communications between Antwerp and Ostend. The Belgians opened the dykes south-west of Malines, and flooded the district.

The Germans were completely surprised. They however, heroically stood in the water and tried to save the guns. The Germans suffered heavy losses from the fire from the Antwerp forts.

LONDON, Sept. 5. 9-30 p.m.

The German army which marched out of Brussels with the object of cutting the communications between Antwerp and Ostend, first proceeded towards Termonde, and then turned towards Malines via Merchtem, burning houses and the station at Buggenhout.

They cut the telegraph wires as they went.

A Uhlan patrol cut the communications between Antwerp and Ghent. Then the army was met by the approaching flood, which came as a complete surprise, as the Germans never expected the Belgians to make such a sacrifice.

Antwerp and its environs present a remarkable spectacle.

A FURTHER DEFEAT

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES.

LONDON, Sept. 6. 1-45 a.m.

Sanguinary fighting continues on the Lublin-Kholm front, where the Austrians have made a fruitless attemt to pierce the Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

TERMS OF PEACE.

ALLIES COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Foreign Office announces that the British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage themselves not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, none of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies.

BIG BATTLE,

QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN ENGAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"On the 4th, the Berlin papers report that on Wednesday last the quarters-of-a-million men were in action between Rheims and Verdun.

A military correspondent writes to the "Daily Telegraph" that the casualties in the Coldstreams, were largely due to one company being surrounded at night; their position was revealed by a German officer firing a revolver and challenging them. The company's Maxim immediately opened fire, and mowed down many Germans, but the company suffered heavily in getting out. Despite the situation at Paris, our War Office considers the position not unsatisfactory.

THE SITUATION.

BRITISH AVIATION FEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

The following messages appear in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

London, September 4. No news this morning of the position of the French right, but the military correspondent of the "Times" considers that in view of the progress of the German advance upon Rheims, the French must leave garrisons to protect the eastern forts, detach a small army to remain in France Comte, and withdraw the bulk of the eastern army to the line from Chalons on the Marne to Joigny on the Yonne.

London Sept. 4. Australia is sending an additional Brigade of infantry and a Brigade of light horses.

London, Sept. 4. The "Pall Mall's" aviation correspondent states that our sending of thirty-six aeroplanes across the Channel one morning by air without a mishap surpassed all the previous combined flights. The whole 36 with their motor cars, reserve parts, etc., are now with the expeditionary force."

THE AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

UTTERLY WORSTED IN TWO DIRECTIONS

70,000 PRISONERS.

RUSSIAN CIRCLE STEADILY TIGHTENING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-45 p.m.

The Austrian debacle on the Galician front appears to be complete. They have been utterly worsted in two directions, first, eastward of Lemberg, and then southward of Lublin.

The total prisoners taken in these two engagements number seventy thousand.

The Russian forces are now drawing round the Austrians in a semi-circle, which is steadily tightening.

The Austrians have no hope of receiving any considerable reinforcements, as the Servians have almost destroyed their Southern Army, and the withdrawal of the remnants leaves the road open to the Servian advance, even upon Budapest.

Moreover, this frees the Russian southern flank for the main advance on Berlin.

BATTLE NEAR LEMBERG.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VERSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The account, issued by the Russian Staff in Petrograd of the battle near Lemberg, states that in the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zavichost, Janoff, Tomaschoff and Belgo line.

The second Austrian army, composed of the third, eleventh and twelth corps and five divisions of cavalry, gathered east of Lemberg, in order to cover this operation. The Russians took the offensive when the Austrian concentration was not yet completed. Topographical considerations compelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm.

In Loutsk district the Russians crossed the frontier on August 20th and marched on Lemberg to thwart the Austrian covering movement acting against the flank and the rear. This offensive was hampered by numerous affluents of the Dniester.

Moreover, the enemy possessed the Dniester series of fortifications defending the bridges. These menaced the Russian left and communications. The Austrians in a powerful position at Komenka and Galitch were thoroughly defeated after desperate fighting.

AUSTRIAN ARMY DEMORALISED.

On the lower course of the Guilalipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost twenty thousand killed and wounded. The retreat of the enemy after this defeat assumed the character of a panic. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army has now no longer any military value. The Russians captured enormous amount of war material at Lemberg and the capture of the town will enable the Russians to push forward with still greater intensity.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into a special province.

THE AUSTRIAN ROUT.

COMPLETE DEFEAT ADMITTED IN VIENNA

TWO GENERALS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 5. 7-20 p.m.

Despatches from Vienna admit that the Russians after ten days' fighting completely beat the Austrians and that two Generals were killed. The Germans hurried to the assistance of the Austrians, but they arrived too late.

CZECH REGIMENTS IN REVOLT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is reported that two Czech regiments in Vienna have mutinied, many of them being publicly shot.

LIEUT HARDINGE.

SEVERELY WOUNDED AT LE MANS.

PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 6.

H. E. the Viceroy has received a telegram from Earl Kitchener informing him that his son is in hospital at Le Mans, severely wounded, but progressing satisfactorily.

THE DAMAGED GERMAN SHIPS.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

H. E. the Viceroy has received a telegram confirming the report that seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and that it is understood others have been sunk near the canal.

JAPAN'S SUPPORT.

PERMANENT PEACE IN EAST.

TROOPS LANDED AT LUNG-CHAO.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 3-5 a.m.

In the Japanese Parliament, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Japan willingly supported Great Britain in order to ensure permanent peace in the East, which Germany's prowling warships and warlike preparations at Kiaochao endangered.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 11-40 a.m.

A message to the "Times" from Peking says that 2,000 Japanese were landed at Lungchow outside the leased territory of Kiaochao on Thursday.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND GOLD IN BORDEAUX.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 12-45 p.m.

The French Government is safely installed in Bordeaux, where the gigantic gold reserves of the Bank of France have likewise arrived.

The Spanish Ambassador also remains in Paris.

NEGATION OF HUMAN LAW.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN METHODS.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 2-40 a.m.

France has protested to the Powers against Germany's conduct of war, which, she says, constitutes the negation of human and international law.

GERMANS FIRE FROM THE HIP

LONDON, Sept. 5

Observers record the interesting fact that the German infantry, when advancing, fire from the hip.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

ITS TERRIBLE IMMORALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 2-40 a.m.

Writing to a meeting held at Berwick, Sir Edward Grey said the progress of the war has revealed the terrible immorality of Prussian militarism. That will be overcome and a brighter day will dawn for the Empire which will compensate for the awful sacrifices of the war.

SCANTY WAR INFORMATION.

"THE TIMES" COMPLAINT.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1-10 p.m.

"The Times," in an article strongly complaining at the scantiness of war information allowed to be given to the public, declares that whereas public interest in the struggle requires stimulating and deepening the Government's process is chilling enthusiasm for the war.

The journal adds:—"It is more important still that our Overseas Dominions upon which so much depends should be told all that is permissible."

AIDS TO NAVIGATOIN

LONDON, Sept. 6. 1-45 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that all aids to navigation on the east coast may be removed without further notice.

"WE ARE GOING TO WIN."

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 6. 1-45 a.m.

Speaking at Broxburn, Earl Rosebery said:—"We are fighting not for an acre of territory but for the sanctity of public law. If we go under, it will be for ever. But we are going to win, because all are united in a just cause."

Earl Rosebery paid an eloquent tribute to the generous emulation of the Dominions.

AMERICAN WIRELESS STATION.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY U. S. NAVY.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 3-5 a.m.

The American Navy has taken possession of the trans-Atlantic wireless station at Tuckerton, near New York, owing to complaints of its use by Germans.

The station will henceforth be available to all nationalities on equal terms, but there will be a strict censorship on the war.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

TAKEN BY ADMIRALTY FOR NAVAL TRAINING.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The admiralty has taken Crystal Palace for naval training.

BRITAIN TO PERSEVERE TO THE END.

ARBITRAMENT BETWEEN MIGHT AND RIGHT.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRUMPET CALL TO ARMS.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN.

GREATEST CRIME SINCE THE THIRTY YEARS WAR.

A great patriotic demonstration was held on Friday in the Guildhall when Mr. Asquith made a stirring speech.

Mr. Asquith declared that they were confident in the righteousness of their position and said that they entered the struggle reluctantly and against their will, but with clear judgment and clean conscience.

After referring to German methods of barbarism in Belgium and to the greatest crime committed against civilisation and culture since the Thirty Years War, the sack of Louvain, "a shameless holocaust of irreparable treasures, lit up by blind barbarian vengeance," Mr. Asquith asked, what account would the Government and people have been able to render to the tribunal of national conscience and sense of honour if they had not done their best to prevent, aye, to avenge these intolerable wrongs. Amid loud cheers the Prime Minister added: "Sooner than be silent and witness this tragic triumph of force over law, of brutality over freedom, I would see this country of ours blotted out of the page of history."

Mr. Asquith called Germany the fountain and origin of this world-wide catastrophe, and declared amid loud cheers that "in the spirit which animated our forefathers in the struggle against Napoleon, we must, we shall, persevere to the end."

The Premier then appealed for more men, men of the best fighting quality for the Army. He appealed also to retired commissioned officers to come forward and take their places in training the new army.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Bonar Law also spoke.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1-45 p.m.

A great patriotic demonstration was held to-day in the Guildhall. Mr. Asquith received a magnificent ovation.

The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. Asquith was also supported by Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, and other members of the Cabinet and Opposition.

Mr. Asquith said that three-and-a-half years ago he addressed in the Guildhall a gathering of citizens to celebrate and approve a joint declaration of two great English-speaking States that in future any difficulties between them should be settled, if not by agreement, at any rate after a judicial enquiry and arbitration, but never by war.

A CONTEST WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

They were not sanguine enough then to think or hope that the era of war had been altogether brought to a close. Still less were they prepared to anticipate the terrible spectacle that now confronted them, a contest which, for the number and importance of the Powers engaged, the scale of their armaments and armies, the width of the theatre of conflict, the outpouring of blood and loss of life, the incalculable toll of suffering levied upon non-combatants, the material and moral losses accumulating day by day, but in the highest interests of civilization, a contest which in everyone of these aspects, was without precedent in the annals of world.

OUR RIGHTEOUS POSITION.

They were very confident three years ago in the righteousness of their position. "We reluctantly and against our will, but with clear judgment and clean conscience, we find ourselves involved with our whole strength and power in a bloody arbitrament between might and right. (Loud Cheers.) What would be our position to-day as a nation, if we had been base enough through timidity, through perverted calculation of self-interest, or through paralysis of our sense of honour and duty, to be false to our word, faithless to our friends?

HAD WE STOOD ASIDE.

The British people would have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while a small and unprotected State, in defence of her vital liberties, made an heroic stand against overweening and overwhelming force. We should have been admiring, as detached spectators, the siege of Liege and the steady, manly resistance of the small Belgian Army. We should have seen the occupation of their capital and gradual forcing back of her patriotic defenders to the ramparts of Antwerp, the countless outrages suffered, the buccaneering levies exacted from her unoffending civilian population."

BLIND BARBARIAN VENGEANCE.

Finally, the greatest crime committed against civilisation and culture since the Thirty Years War, the sack of Louvain, a shameless holocaust of irreparable treasures, lit up by blind barbarian vengeance. (Loud cheers.)

WRONGS TO BE AVENGED.

What account would the Government and people have been able to render to the tribunal of national conscience and sense of honour if, in defiance of our plighted solemn obligations, we had endured, if we had not done our best to prevent, aye, and to avenge, these intolerable wrongs. Sooner than be silent and witness this tragic triumph of force over law, of brutality over freedom, I would see this country of ours blotted out of the page of history. (Loud cheers.)

THE FIRST STEP.

The violation of Belgian neutrality was the first step in a deliberate policy of which the ultimate, not far-distant aim was to crush the independence and autonomy of the free States of Europe, first Belgium, then Holland and Switzerland,—countries, like our own, imbued with and sustained by the spirit of liberty—one after another, they were to be bent to the yoke.

A SPIRITUAL CONFLICT.

And these ambitions were fed and fostered by the new philosophy, by professors and learned men. Free and full self-development, which to those small States, to ourselves, to our Dominions and to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, was the well-spring and life-breath of national existence, was the one capital offence in the code of those who made force their supreme divinity, and upon its altars were prepared to sacrifice both gathered fruits and political germs of unfettered human spirit. This is not merely a material, this is also a spiritual conflict. (Cheers.)

Upon its issue everything that contained promise and hope, that led to emancipation and a fuller liberty for the millions who made up the mass of mankind would be found sooner or later to depend."

RESPONSIBILITY ON GERMANY.

The Prime Minister eulogised the exertions of Sir Edward Grey in the cause of peace. Had his proposals for a mediating conference between Germany, France, Italy and ourselves been accepted, the actual controversy would have been settled with honour to everybody, and the whole of this terrible welter would have been avoided. "With whom does responsibility rest for the refusal, for all the illimitable suffering now confronting the world? With one Power, and one Power only. That Power is Germany (Loud hisses). That is the fountain and origin of this world-wide catastrophe.

DIVIDING-LINE REACHED.

In the hope of peace we had persevered to the end, straining almost to breaking-point our most cherished friendships and obligations, but at last we reached the dividing-line which made or marred a nation worthy of the name. Then and only then did we declare for war. Did any in the whole Empire blame or repent our decision? (Loud cries of "No.")

"WE SHALL PERSERVERE TO THE END."

Then we must steel ourselves to the task, and in the spirit which animated our forefathers in the struggle against Napoleon, we must, we shall, persevere to the end. (Loud cheers.)

While it would be a criminal mistake to under-estimate the magnitude, the fighting quality or the staying power of the enemy, it would be equally foolish and indefensible to belittle our own forces.

There was, happily, little more to be done as regards the Navy. He did not flatter it when he said that its superiority was equally marked in every department, in every sphere of its activity.

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE.

We relied on it with the most absolute confidence.

It has hunted the German mercantile marine from the high seas, and when the few German cruisers still infesting a distant ocean have been disposed of, as they very soon will be, the Navy will have achieved for British and neutral commerce, a security as complete as ever enjoyed in the days of unbroken peace.

THE ARMY.

Now as regards the Army. There was a call for new, continuous and united effort. We had not merely to replace wastage caused by casualties, we had to enlarge the scale of the Army, increase its numbers, and multiply many times its effectiveness as a fighting instrument.

HELP FROM OVERSEAS.

Referring to the Dominions, the Prime Minister said:—Our self-governing Dominions throughout the Empire without any solicitation on our part have demonstrated with spontaneousness and unanimity, unparalleled in history, their determination to affirm their brotherhood with us and to make our cause their own. (Cheers.) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, children of the Empire, assert not as an obligation but as a privilege, their right and their willingness to contribute money, material and, what is better than all, the strength, sinews, fortunes and lives of their best men. (Cheers.)

INDIA'S SHARE IN COMMON TASK.

India, too, with not less alacrity has claimed her share in the common task. (Cheers.) Every class and creed, British and native, Princes and people, Hindus and Mohammedans vie with one another in noble and emulous rivalry. (Cheers.) Two divisions of their magnificent army are already on the way. (Cheers.) We welcome with appreciation and affection their proferred aid and, in the Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of our common interest and fortunes, we here hail with profound and heartfelt gratitude their association, side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Home and Dominion troops, under a flag which is the symbol to all of the unity that the world in arms cannot dissever or dissolve. (Loud cheers.)

NEARLY 300,000 MEN.

Immediately after mobilisation, Earl Kitchener issued his call for a hundred thousand recruits. This has been followed by a second call. The response up to to-day gave us between 250,000 and 300,000 men. (Loud cheers.)

MORE FIGHTING MEN WANTED.

No fewer than 42,000 Londoners have been accepted. We want more men, men of the best fighting quality, and prompt provision will be made for the incorporation of all willing and able men in the fighting forces of the King. Wherever possible, men desiring to serve together, will be allotted to the same regiment or corps, and the raising of battalions by counties or municipalities will everywhere be encouraged. No less urgently we want a larger supply of ex-non-comissioned officers, men who are asked to give up their regular employment and return to the work which they alone are competent to do. Employers may surely assure such men of reinstatement at the end of the war." (Cheer.)

ABUNDANT GROUND FOR PRIDE.

Mr. Asquith appealed also to retired commissioned officers to come forward and take their places in training the new Army. He would only say regarding the actual progress of work that in every direction there was abundant ground for pride and comfort.

We were watching the fluctuation of the early stages of a protracted struggle. We must learn to take long views and cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness. Let us realise that we are fighting as a united Empire in a cause worthy of the highest traditions of our race.

YOUNGER PITT'S DYING MESSAGE.

Mr. Asquith concluded: Let us keep in mind our patient, indomitable seamen, never relaxing for the moment their stern vigil on the lonely seas, let us keep in mind our gallant troops who to-day after a fortnight's continuous fighting under conditions which try the mettle of the best army that ever took field, maintain, not only an undefeated but an unbroken front. (Loud cheers.) Finally let us recall the memories of our great men, of great deeds of the past. Let us not forget the dying message of the younger Pitt in his last public utterance in the Guildhall itself: "England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example."

The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and did not sheathe the sword until, after nearly twenty years' fighting the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us go and do likewise. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered said: This war is one of the greatest crimes in history. The head of the German Government had but to whisper the word of peace and there would have been no war. He did not speak that word. He has drawn the sword and may the accursed system for which he stands perish by the sword (Loud cheers.) As Cromwell said to his ironsides: "We know what we are fighting for and we love what we know."

THE LAW OF FORCE.

The German nation had allowed itself to be organised as a military machine which recognised no law except the law of force. It was against that that we were fighting to-day. Mr. Bonar Law denounced Germany for breaking treaties and committing atrocities.

The destruction of Louvain proclaimed in trumpet tones what German methods were. The British people only required to realise the issue to make them fight in the spirit of their fathers. The Germans had called us a decadent nation, but they did not say that to-day. (Loud cries of "No!") The long battle beginning at Mons gave the answer. (Loud cheers.)

He appealed to the patriotism of those able to fight and those compelled to remain behind. "Let us, as a nation, realise our obligations."

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour then rose in response to prolonged cries. He said the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law had symbolised the unity of the Empire. That unity would produce an irresistable pressure on the course of the war. "If, which is unthinkable, we should shrink from the final issue before gaining our end, then, slowly, but with absolure certainty, we shall have fallen from our high estate, and then be little more than subservient vassals to a State which knows how to create power, but is utterly ignorant how to use it." (Loud cheers.)

MR CHURCHILL

The gathering demanded a few words from Mr Churchill, whose rising was greeted with great enthusiasm. He said the country could rely on the strength and the efficiency of the Navy which enabled us to draw the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth and would give us time to create powerful military forces.

"You have only to go right on and at the end of the road, be it short or long, victory and honour will be found." (Loud cheers.)

A resolution supporting Mr. Asquith's appeal was carried amid the enthusiastic cheering of the vast audience who sang the National Anthem and gave rousing cheers for the King, the Army and the Navy. The cheering never ceased till the gathering had dispersed.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 5-15 a.m.

All Papers welcome Mr. Asquith's trumpet call to arms, which demonstrates again the perfect unity of the British race in face of unexampled dangers.

A GALLANT DEED.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER RESCUES LANCER OFFICER.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A message from Paris states that the Duke of Westminster went to the rescue of Captain Grenfell, of the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded, and carried him safely back under heavy fire.

OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Among the casualties are Colonel Brett and Colonel Dykes, killed, and Brigadier-General Scott-Kerr, wounded.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that after consultation with the leading traders and bankers arrangements have been made to promote foreign trade by assisting acceptors of approved bills to meet their liabilities.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The American Customs revenue is already showing the effects of war.

President Wilson addressing Congress, urged immediate legislation to raise a hundred million dollars annually through internal taxation.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	53,341
H. H. Rani of Porbandar	1,000
Mr. Haji Ellias Ali	50
Mr. E. A. Corke	50
Fatima Siddika Begumsaheba of Manavadar	500
Hajianimasaheba Amir Bakhte Saheba of Manavadar	500
Mrs. Nasarwanjee J. Khambatta ...	100
Mrs. Avabai Maneksha Munsiff	10
Mrs. Parvatibai R. B. Mantri	25
Mrs. M. Ranina	30
Mrs. Kharkar	25
Mrs. N. A. Moos	25
A Zoroastrian lady	15
Principal, Teachers & Students, Young Ladies' High School	200
Per Mrs. D'Monte:	
Mrs. F. X. Ferreira 30	
Mrs. A. A. Ferreira 30	
Mrs. Vincent A. Fernandas. 30	
Mrs. J. J. Ferreira 30	
Mrs. Paul Misquitta 5	
Mrs. J. M. D'Souza 5	
Mrs. A. Saldanha 5	
Miss M. T. D'Mello 5	
Mrs. M. Moraes 5	
Mrs. Peter Ferreira 5	
	150
Mrs. Umabai Biwalkar	500
	Rs. 56,521

Mr. D. Blythe, 50,000 cigarettes and tobacco for Indian troops.

Evelyn (6 years old) Bird's Cage, 7 cup covers.

Mrs. D. Williamson, 4,000 Biddies for Indian troops.

Mr. Meheri S. Saklatwala, 36 yards flannelette, 12 undervests, etc.

Mrs. T. J. Ward, 4 flannel suits.

Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar and Co., Rs. 300, worth cigarettes.

Miss Bapsy Jehangir, 6 boxes safety pins, 6 sets draughts, 6 sets dominoes, 1 set chess.

Mr. J. E. Needham, 37,000 cigarettes for Indian troops.

Mr. Hussainally, 8 doz. pencils, pads, & writing books.

Mrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker, 12 shirts, 6 pairs socks, 4 sheets, etc.

A Sympathiser, per Mr. F. H. Nowroji, 1,000 cigars.

Mrs. Chothia, 137 yards flannel.

Messrs. D. Macropolo & Co., 50,000 cigarettes, 500 tins tobacco.

Mrs. A. Britto, 6 warm undervests.

European Ladies of Dharwar, *per* Mrs. Hudson, 3 large boxes, and one bale Books, Magazines and Games.

Mrs. B. Angus, Flannel vests, socks, et

Girls of Mohamedan Female Orphanage Chinchpoki, *per* S. M. Edwardes, Esq., 36 sheets, 40 pillow slips.

Mrs. Banajee M. Gagrat, 35 yards flannel.

A sympathiser, old linen.

Books and Magazines:—Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, the "Times of India" Press, Mr. N. Buchanan, Ahmedabad, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.

J. A. D. McBAIN.
Honorary General Secretary.

FRENCH RED CROSS.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED IN BOMBAY.

The French Consul sent yesterday to H. E. the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the amount of the first list of subscriptions in favour of the French Red Cross whose aim is to come in aid to the wounded of the French Army. This fund had been started by the French Consul amongst the Bombay French firms but some British and Foreign subscribers, who are hereby gratefully thanked on behalf of the French Government, have already brought their tokens of sympathy to the French Army as it appears from the following list:—

	Rs.
Consulate for France	
Consul	600
Vice-Consul	500
Chancellor	100
	1,200
A Frenchman	3,000
Colonel F. Macdonald	200
Mr. Watson (French Bank)	600
Mr. Henchoz (Louis Dreyfus & Co.)	100
In memory of Madame Hoffmeister ...	100
	Rs. 5,200

The French Consul understands that many persons would like to join the French community in sending in subscriptions for the French Red Cross and thus show their sympathy to the French Army. It is therefore hereby notified that all subscriptions will be gratefully received: they may be sent to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (French Bank) Esplanade Road, Bombay, against receipts marked: La Croix Rouge Francaise; the French Bank having complied with the desire of the French Consul and agreed to keep the accounts of this fund. From time to time the French Consul will forward the amounts collected to H. E. the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Delcasse, who will hand them over to the French Red Cross. The names of subscribers and amount of respective subscriptions will be published by the French Consul with the kind help of those newspapers that are willing to show sympathy to France.

FRENCH PRIESTS RECALLED TO MILITARY DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Four Roman Catholic priests from Bassein who were reservists of the French Army, and one of whom was a Lieutenant, have been recalled to duty and had left that station day before yesterday. Other French priests have also been recalled from other parts of the Delta Division.

U. P. WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The Provincial Executive Committee for the United Provinces is being formed with Sir James Meston as the President, Sir Henry Richards and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon as the Vice-Presidents, and the following have been invited to join the committee:—Mr. Lovett, Mr. Ferrard, Raja Rampal Singh of Kurro, Sadhauli, Dr. Sunderlal, Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan and Mr. A. B. Shakespere.

GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

MACHINE GUNS ON MOTOR CARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 3rd Sept.:—"A Highlander conversing with a "Times" correspondent stated that the German Heavy Artillery was well handled, and added "We also have lots of siege guns. The German Field Artillery directed by aeroplanes has recently done very effective work, searching trenches with shrapnel. The Germans are making a great use of machine guns mounted on motor cars."

A WARNING TO TURKEY.

It is reported that in consequence of Talaat Bey's bellicose attitude towards the Greek delegates at Bucharest Roumania has warned the Porte of the serious consequences of any Turkish policy of adventure.

DEATH OF LORD DE VILLIERS.

The death is announced of Lord De Villiers, the South African Judge.

ARMY RACQUETS CHAMPION KILLED.

The army racquets champion, Captain Luther, has been killed in action.

The New York Cotton Exchange has accepted plan evolved by its Committee and representatives of the Liverpool Cotton Association having in view the liquidation of international obligations in Cotton.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

DAY OF SPECIAL SERVICE.

Yesterday having been appointed a "Day of Solemn Humiliation and Special Intercession" to Almighty God in regard to the war in Europe, prayers were held in all the Bombay Churches last evening.

A special service of humiliation and prayer, drawn up by the Bishop of Bombay, were used. The service in all the churches commenced with an address by the minister and this included the following passages:—

"St. Paul has told us that the powers that be are ordained of God, that a ruler is God's minister for the reward of them that do well and the punishment of evil-doers: that the ruler beareth not the sword in vain, and is a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Thus it is by God's ordinance that the judge or magistrate executes God's righteous wrath on persons who do evil. But there is no judge or magistrate who can call to account a State or nation which does evil. God therefore calls on other nations to execute his righteous judgments upon nations who are guilty of injustice or other enormities. So we are taught many times in the ancient scriptures. . . . .

"We learn on the one hand that God uses nations to execute his wrath upon guilty nations by war, and on the other hand that God judges the real motives of the nations which he makes his instruments. If, when they were commissioned to fight for God and justice they have in their heart of hearts been fighting for self and ambition, God will surely punish them.

WRONGS CRYING OUT FOR RETRIBUTION.

"Now if we return to the events which have lately happened we cannot but see that great wrongs have been perpetrated which cry out for retribution. It is clear that Germany refused to keep the international agreement which she herself had signed for the preservation of the small and powerless State of Belgium; this was not merely a breach of faith, but an act of wrong and violence. It is scarcely less clear that Germany without provocation attacked the French nation for the mere object of crushing it, which is an act no less wicked for a nation than for a man to attempt murder. For these reasons our rulers determined to make war upon the unscrupulous aggressor. They had no desire for war: indeed they had laboured for peace so long as they could. Nor did they make war for the sake of gain for our own empire, but for the maintenance of just dealing between nation and nation and for the defence of the weak.

"We may rightly then believe that we have entered upon this war, bearing the sword of God's justice. But which of us can say that we are worthy to bear it? Are our hands so clean? Are our hearts so free from baser motives? Are we not well aware in our consciences that as nation we have gone far from God, that our heart is not whole with God, neither is He in all our thoughts? The pursuit of wealth or the pursuit of pleasure has drawn away the minds and affections of many of us from the things of eternity. Long prosperity has made us careless and forgetful of God. We have despised the riches of his goodness and for bearance and long suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God was leading us to repentance....."

The address concludes with an exhortation to repentance, seeing that "we have been startled by God's commission to bear his sword," and that "to fight in a just cause is to fight for God," and that "we are bound in honour to make ourselves more worthy to fight for Him."

MAHARANI OF BARODA

REACHED ENGLAND ON 3RD INSTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Sept.. 5.

A cablegram from the A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar received by the Dewan this morning says that Her Highness the Maharanee reached England on the 3rd instant.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

Over thirty German prisioners of war left here by S. S. Kistha this morning for Calcutta en route to Ahmednagar.

Thirty sailors of the S. S. Alesia, prize steamer, left the day before yesterday by the S. S. Lunka for the same place.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

SUGGESTION FOR INDEPENDENT LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The conference of the interested concerned have recommended that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should urge the Government of India not to comply with the international convention for the safety of life at sea but that it should legislate on the lines of the report of the committee it had appointed.

STORES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO BE PRODUCED LOCALLY AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A resolution is published directing that during the present time endeavours shall be made to produce locally as far as possible the stores required for public service, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom has been or may from time to time be prohibited.

POONA RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY.

RAIN—THE SPOIL SPORT.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

A deluge of rain is such an established atmospheric observance at Poona on Governor's Cup Day, the disagreeable visitation is regarded more or less as an indispensable accompaniment to the afternoon's proceedings. Saturday afternoon was no exception to the unpleasant, provoking tradition, and after staying its watery hand so as to enable the ceremonial of Lord and Lady Willingdon's state entry to be discharged with the engaging formality the occasion deserves, the rain came down in sheets, reducing the exposed parts of the enclosures to an uncomfortable, moist condition. This predestined fatality occurs with such unfailing regularity, it might be accepted as a graceful concession on this particular day to permit of the jockeys donning bathing costumes or waterproof suits. Our riders are not made of the proverbial sugar, but they all like to look smart, and a hose-down after each race would improve their appearance immensely if suitably garbed. The Race Special might conveniently, and to the Railway Company's advantage financially, have been despatched in two sections—first and second-class.—As it was, the single train was uncomfortably crowded, and it is said about two hundred would-be passengers were left behind for want of accommodation. The main stand was packed to its utmost capacity, in fact standing room was not available. The white elephant next door, which is supposed to separate the wheat from the chaff, is hardly used, and with advantage might be thrown open to the public. A corner of it, at any rate, might be labelled "Press only" for the benefit of sporting scribblers, who at present have to do their trying work under most unfavourable conditions.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The Governor's Cup was of course as usual the most popular and most interesting event of the Poona season, and as the handicap was a thoughtful capable bit of work, except in the case of Purity's allotment, there was much speculation amongst the partisans of various candidates as to the result of impending issue. We do not as a rule with the official handicapper in his merciful handling of the weights, year out and year in, but we are constrained on this occasion to confess that we are unable to appreciate what possible grounds there were for Purity being reduced to Mexico's level, and Beyrut being asked to concede him eleven pounds. Since Purity's Bombay performances he has only been seen out once, in the Lohagaon Plate over a mile on August 15th. His display was so bad on this occasion, it could not possibly be accepted as an index to his true form, and the running was adversely commented on at the time in these columns. Mexico won the Turf Club Cup in Bombay receiving twenty pounds from Purity and simply because the latter ran one bad race—a matter of three weeks ago, this big upstanding horse, whose value at auction was recently appraised at Rs 12,000 or thereabouts, is asked to meet Mr. Goculdas's thirteen-two pony in a handicap on equal terms. Beyrut, for winning the Poona Derby—a second-class event—has to favour a proclaimed champion like Purity to the tune of seventeen pounds. Space does not permit of further deductions, but these two instances will probably suffice to show that Purity was treated with exceptional leniency in the weights. The fact that he won all-out by only a small margin is not an answer to the question, because this high-mettled fiery chestnut was not handicapped to perform on a rain-sodden track. He does not gallop kindly in slush. Had Saturday been a dry day Purity would have won with his mouth open. The argument which might be proffered that when Purity, ran three weeks ago in the Lohangaon Plate he was unfit, is untenable. It is not permissible by the rules of racing to run unfit horses And a handicapper can only be expected to make his allotments on what he sees—not on conjectures. The last and only straw left to hang on by is too childish to waste ink and paper on, viz., the Lohangaon Plate was only a mile and the Governor's Cup the course and a distance. In Purity's case, with his acknowledged turn of foot, the shorter course would be very much in his favour. Apart from this, if a handicapper allowed himself to be influenced by a horse's failure over distances which are not to the latter's likings, by persevering with the entries, a time would come when the irreducible limit would be arrived at, making success assured over the pet distance. Mr. Ali bin Talib was unlucky in Black Malik being even more recalcitrant than usual. He took the bit between his teeth at the starting gate and sailed away Wanowrie ways and was still going strong when last heard of.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.

Young Majub, who appeared in public for the first time this season, served to put a little life into the Wanowrie Plate. Fit and well this brilliant black's chance of winning was of the rosiest if he had not retrograded during the interval of his restful spell. He was just beaten, though by no means disgraced, by Malster, after a sensational finish, brilliantly executed by Zammil, which again intensified Brown's very indifferent performance on this pony in the Neral Plate ten days ago. At the weights Zaki Pasha on his previous essays had not the ghost of a show against Malster, but as he only succumbed by about half a length, in the sensational time of 1 min. 37 3/5 secs. on slippery going, Zak may be credited with having invoked the aid of a little unexpected fighting powder in a very meritorious performance. He is a tiny little fellow but has a big heart, and seems to have had enough of it for a month or two. Sweden puts one very much in mind of the malingering jack-tar explaining his symptoms to the medico—"I eats well Sir—sleeps well—but when it comes to a job of work I feels all of a tremble."

A SOFT THING.

How old Refresher with his 6st. 5lbs. must have chortled to himself when the Stand Plate came up for discussion. "If this is not a good thing for Boss Goculdas," he probably reflected as the rain streamed down in bucket-loads, "then I don't know what is." And yet the fatuous Kempionites, with a 10st. 5lbs. Brown up to pilot the public's idol, showered the tickets on the harder it poured, enabling the pony champion's supporters to gather in a shade over two to one against, when the altered conditions of the going reduced the issue to a ten to one on certainty. At the five furlong post Purtoosingh loosed Refresher's head, and he sailed away, winning pulling up by five or six lengths. Dalmatia was the only one of the heavy brigade to earn distinction by appropriating the Rs. 2,000 second money. It was truly a refreshingly soft thing in very soft going.

PROFITABLE PUNTING.

The second division of the Muscat Plate exemplified the adage that "appearances are oftimes deceptive." Could any one with half an eye for a horse be blamed for selecting Rahee to his stable companion Malacca? And yet Malacca was fourth and Rahee nowhere. Monitor apparently is not a stayer, otherwise with a nondescript lot of third raters he should certainly have run a little more prominently. It is becoming quite an exhilarating pastime for totsters to keep a record of the peculiarities and foibles of our Arab horses, and to form an approximate estimate of the particular class of race they are likely to affect. Atmospheric pressure, the direction of the wind, pet distances, recurring headaches, etc., etc., are all carefully allowed for, and if the steady improvement in this novel form of research is persevered with, and existing conditions remain stable, the calculating tote-punter will soon be afforded opportunities for working at a profit with a minimum of risk, which were never afforded him in the days of the bookmaker.

"SADDLE MALIK."

In the first division of the Muscat Plate Shanghai intimated a mile course was too arduous an undertaking for his high-strung temperament, and Aye Aye Sir through a fit of perversity ran out on to the tan when Harrison turned his head for home, and instead of coming in by himself distracted his supporters by not being even awarded a place. Bleach saddled and girthed up his particular Malik very capably, and in the hands of veteran Hoyt pulled off a nice little race at remunerative odds. Hurbia never looked better and was evidently out to see how quickly he could get the race over. Over five furlongs he should prove useful one of these odd times.

The results were as follows:—

MUSCAT PLATE—Division II—Distance 1 mile:—

*Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and M. H. Sharaballi's EXCELSIOR 8-5, Brown	1
*Mr. Mahomed A. Nanji and Mahomed Jamal's NAWABZADA 8-0 Mujeed	1
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's TRIUMPH 9-3 Ruiz	3

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Khedavi Miseer, 9-3, Heliograph, 8-12, Royalist, 8-10, Mohsel, 8-9, Rahee, 8-8, Powerful, 8-7, Samnite, 8-7, Malacca, 8-5, Monitor, 8-0, Black Ivory, 7-5, Jemadar, 7-2.

The Race.—Excelsior and Monitor led out. At the three furlongs Mohsel improved his position and ran up to the leaders. At the bend Nawabzada closely followed by Malacca and Triumph came through, and Nawabzada putting in a determined challenge got up as the post was reached making a dead-heat—½—½. Time 1min. 53 4/5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 18 and Rs. 54-8. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 19, Rs. 24-8.

Total Investments. —Win Rs. 7,650. Place Rs. 9,570.

POONA GRAND ANNUAL—Distance R. C. and a distance over 7 flights:—

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' WAYWARD and WILD 10-11 T. Ferguson	1
Mr. M. Goculdas' SOLUTION 11-5 A. Hoyt...	2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL 11-7 Capt. Meynell	3

The Race:—After taking the first jump almost together, Solution was steadied, the position at the 9 furlongs being Wayward Wild. Parkhill, Solution. At the 7 furlongs they were all together again, and at the six furlongs Wayward and Wild slipped the others, being four lengths ahead at the five furlongs. At the half-mile solution was running second. Wayward and Wild lost ground at the last jump and was caught by Solution. A good race ensued Wayward and Wild winning by 1½ lengths—1¾. Time 3mins. 10 2/5secs.

Tote. Paid. Win Rs. 28.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 5,620. No place betting in this event.

WANOWRIE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs:—

Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER 8-12 Zammil	1
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8-12 Purtoosingh	2
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA 9-4 Brown	3

Also Ran:—Master Bill, 9-2, Sweden, 8-11, Raspberry, 8-4, Ben Hur, 8-4.

The Race.—Young Majub and Raspberry ran abreast closely followed by Master Bill, Malster and Sweden. At the half-mile Malster was running 3rd and Master Bill 4th. At the bend Zaki Pasha challenged Young Majub and a good race took place between the pair from the distance. Malster who was always handy down the straight put in a great run from the distance and won by a neck—½—1. Time 1min. 37 3/5secs.

Totes. Paid. Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 12,580. Place Rs. 10,390.

STAND PLATE—Distance 1 mile:—

Mr. M. Goculdass' REFRESHER 6-0 carried 6-8 Purtoosingh	1
Mr. R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA 8-12 Hill	2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's MIL 6-0 carried 6-8 Harrison	3

Also Ran:—Kempion, 10-5, Jacamar, 8-12, Royal Sym, 8-11, Hilarity, 8-10, Cap and Gown, 8-10 Keerit, 8-0, Matchlock, 7-12, Forfeit, 6-11, Hamara, 6-7.

The Race.—Forfeit was the first to show up-followed closely by Kempion and Dalmatia. At the five furlongs Refresher was in front, with Matchlock next, Forfeit third. Refresher ran on and won in a canter by 5 lengths—1½—¾. Time 1min. 43 4/5secs.

Totes. Paid. Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 42, Rs. 36.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 8,030. Place Rs. 7,540.

GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R. C. and a distance:—

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PURITY 8-2 Bowley	1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's HAIFY 6-0 carried 6-9 Japhet	2
Messrs. Goculdass' and P. Mathuradass' MEXICO 8-2 carried 8-4 Ruiz	3

Also Ran:—Nakib, 9-13, Dhaman, 9-7, Beyrut, 8-15, Tajilmulook, 8-10, Huzaz, 8-0 carried 8-1, Gowahajmer, 8-0, Regent 7-12 carried 7-13, Black Malik, 7-8 carried 7-9, Valens, 7-3, Harry Johnson, 7-2, Solar Star 7-5, Shami, 6-0, Bhatty Chief 6-0 carried 6-10, Last Chance 6-0 carried 6-9.

The Race.—They were a restive lot at the start, but after a little delay were got off fairly level, Bhatty Chief, Harry Johnson, Shami, Nakib, Mexico and Valens being in the front division as they swept round the first bend. At the nine furlongs Purity ran up second, Harry Johnson and Shami exchanged places and Huzaz and Beyrut had moved up next. At the six furlongs Purity was leading with Bhatty Chief and Solar Star close up. Half a mile from home the order was Purity, Solar Star, Harry Johnson, Last Chance. At the bend Haify and Valens came through with Mexico. Purity just lasted out from his stable companion Haify, winning a great race by a neck—½. Time—3mins. 10 4/5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 37-8, Rs. 71-8, Rs. 17-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 14,360. Place Rs. 14,140.

Black Malik bolted towards the Wanowrie Hills and took no part in the race.

ALDERSHOT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. W. Priestley's KATHAROS, 9-5, Southall	1
Capt. French and Molony's AUDLIA, 8-13, A. Ferguson	2
Lt.-Col. G. Moore's NORTH, 10-5, Brown	3

Also Ran:—Berroll 9-12, Lady Muriel 9-10, Silver Memory 9-3, Loch Sicker 8-0.

The Race.—From the jump-off Beroll led from Katharos and North. At the half-mile Katharos was in front followed by North and Audlia. After a capital set-to down the straight, Southall brought his masterly finishing capabilities into play and got Katharos's neck in front just in time—½—1¼.

Time:—1 min. 33 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 8,600. Place Rs. 7,240.

Loch Sicker twisted round when the gate went up and went the other way.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Capt. J. J. Hilliard's LAKME, 9-7, A. Ferguson	1
Mr. Goculdass's BORGIE, 9-11, Ruiz	2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's LOLA, 8-4, A. Hoyt	3

Also Ran:—Impecunious 8-10, Lady Douglas 8-10, Sly Kiss 8-5, Balli Sano 8-0, Somali 7-11, Grand Boy 7-4, Lord Reay, 7-2, Lady Pranjip 6-2.

The Race.—Lakme was taken to the front at once, with Impecunious next and Lola third. At the bend Borgie came up and put in a very feeble challenge on the rails. Won by 2½ lengths—short head—1.

Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 32.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 11,520. Place Rs. 12,250.

MUSCAT PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Capt. S. S. Hayne's SADIL MALIK, 7-5, A. Hoyt	1
Sayed Daya's SERPENT, 9-7, Hill	2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 9-7, Ruiz	3

Also Ran:—Lat 8-13, Mars 8-8, Beethoven 8-7, Mulberry 8-7, Hurbia 8-6, Aden 8-6, Alwar 8-4, Makbul 8-3, Shanghai 7-11, Aye Aye Sir 7-10, Nasirabad 7-8.

The Race.—Hurbia, Alwar, Aye Aye Sir, were the first to break the line. At the three furlongs Alwar was in front followed by Shanghai. Rounding the home-turn the leaders were done and Sadil Malik, Serpent, Longboat and Aye Aye Sir came forward to the fighting line. It looked any odds on Aye Aye Sir down the straight, but he swerved on to the tan and lost his opportunity. Sadil Malik won comfortably by 2½ lengths—½—½.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 166-8. Places Rs. 43-8, 193-8, Rs. 39-8.

NINTH DAY.

(To be run on Wednesday, 9th September.)

The Second Entries which closed on Friday, 4th September are:—

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 18.

19. Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 12.

13. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill (aged).

14. H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (6 years).

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 29.

30. Mr. A. K. Dakayel's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3 (aged).

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 31.

32. Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph (6 years).

33. Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator (4 years).

34. Mr. A. D. Jehangir's g a h Rejh Allah (4 years).

35. Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½ (4 years).

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 10.

11. Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

1st Entries 11.

12. Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.

13. Major Goodfellow's b a g Cherub, 13-3, (by wire).

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUSHING SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

MR. BANERJEE'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

In opening the Swadeshi Bazar last evening Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said:—"We cannot shut our eyes to evils of war, trade has been disturbed and dislocated, people have been thrown out of employment and the price of foodstuffs aisen. The present war curtails and may stop the import of some of the most pressing necessities of life. We must learn to rely on ourselves. This is a grand opportunity for pushing forward Swadeshi enterprise and the Government is ready to help us. They have appointed Mr. Swan to enquire into our industries. The requisites of success in industrial enterprise are capital, organisation, and expert knowledge. We must supply the capital and for organisation and expert knowledge we will have to depend on the West."

Tubler Palmer & Co
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Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

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CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

SECOND MEETING.

SECOND DAY

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Calcutta Second Monsoon Meeting, Second Day, provided some fine racing. In four races out of the six the favourites turned up all right. The other two were won by rank outsiders. The attendance showed a slight falling off, the weather conditions were ideal.

THE CLIVE STEEPLECHASE.—2 miles.

Mr. Ever's PICCALILLY, 11-2, Owner	1
Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 10-0, Mr. Roddick	2
Capt. Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 11-3, Gray	3

Also Ran:—Pilot 10-5, Councillor 9-3.

Betting:—6 to 4 Dynevor Park, twos Piccalilly, fours Pilot, eights the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Councillor led right up to the last fence but one, where Pilot went to the front closely attended by Dynevor Park, Piccalilly also was coming up very strong. Dynevor Park was the first over the last fence but in the run in Piccalilly challenged and won by ¼ a length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—4 min. and 1 4/5 secs.

THE MEDIOCRE PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 9-7, Williamson	1
Mr. Arthur's CARTRIDGE, 7-10, Kuhn	2
Col. Mussendin's GILLIE FLOWER, 7-9, Crowden	3

Also Ran:—Dark Lady 8-9, Money Down 8-8, Aeron Lane 8-3, Ida Coll 8-2, Traffered 7-1.

Betting:—5 to 4 Simon's Light, 6 to 4 Gillie Flower, fives Money Down, eights Cartridge, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 22, and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—Trafford led followed by Cartridge, then Money Down and Simon's Light. The last named lay handy all the way and in the straight came in and won by one length, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 18 2/5 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—2 miles.

Mr. Meadowson's PETER WISE, 10-6, Williamson	1
Major Gregson's LARKSPUR, 11-3, Capt. Kenworthy	2
Capt. Gillet's MIGHTY ATOM, 10-10, Owner	3

Also Ran:—Acona Lad 11-7, Sincerity 10-6, Tylden 9-12, Inspire 9-8.

Betting:—5 to 4 Acona Lad, 6 to 4 Tylden, twos Larkspur, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 165 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 19 and Rs. 39 for places.

The Race:—Mighty Atom led up to two furlongs from home followed by Sincerity, Larkspur and Peter Wise. The last named went up from here and won by 1 length, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—4 mins. and 8 1/5 secs.

(Acona Lad fell at the last fence but one.)

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's ROCOCO, 10-3, Murdison	1
Mr. Lauder's HARENE, 9-12, Kuhn	2
Mr. Mah's LITTLE SCOT, 7-12, Crowden	3

Also Ran:—Mahoneybhoy 9-6, Midsand 9-11, Chin Chin 8-8, Maxina 8-7, Model Knight 8-1, Dumb Maria 7-3, Pyers Mostyn 7-2.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Rococo, threes Midsand, fours Maxina, sixes Harne, tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 32 for places.

The Race:—Harene took a long lead and maintained it right upon the grand stand where Rococo came and passed her winning by ¾ length, a head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. and 15 secs.

THE MEDIOCRE HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Fulton's LADY MADGE, 7-1, Vincent...	1
Mr. Sait's SOPHOCLES, 9-3, Murdison	2
Mr. Aide's VIC'S PRIDE, 10-0, Kuhn	3

Also Ran:—I. E. 9-3, Lady Avice 10-3, Longreach 9-4, Affluence 9-3, Vintage 8-12, Golden 8-5, Little Fergus 8-4, Designful 7-7, Haloya 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Vic's Pride, twos Sophocles, fours I. E., tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 332 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—I. E., Sophocles and Vic's Pride led in company. Right before the stand when Sophocles looked like winning, Lady Madge came from behind and wrested the race by ¾ length, half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. and 3 secs.

SOBRAON PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hillard's YOD, 8-2, Hardy	1
Mr. Lala Raghobir Prosad's ROSE LAWN, 8-2, Crowden	2
Messrs. Chuk and Sarnam's MAORI KING, 8-11, Trahan	3

Also Ran:—Naini 9-5, Blue Duck 10-2, Maykenley 8-11, Sidonia 8-3, Millie 7-3.

Betting:—Twos Yod and Maori King, threes Naini, sixes Maykenley, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26, and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Rose Lawn was left. Yod made all her running and despite a great effort by Rose Lawn and Maori King got home by a short head, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 31 2/5 secs.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

MATCHES IN AID OF WAR FUND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Indian Football Association of Calcutta is organising two charity matches. One on Saturday next will be between the Calcutta F. C. and the Mohan Bagan Club. The second match will be between the European and the Indian schools. Proceeds will go to the War Fund.

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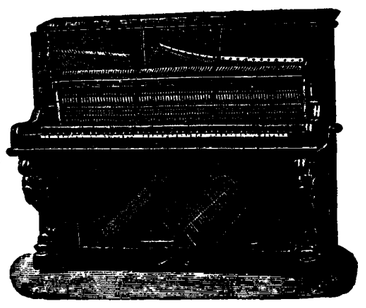

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HINDU UNIVERSITY.

GRANT-IN-AID OF AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

At a recent meeting held here of the Committee of Management of the Hindu University Society with Maharajah of Durbhanga in the chair, the report of the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the management of the Central Hindu College, Ranavir Patshala, and the Central Hindu College School was considered. The committee accepted the recommendation that sixty-seven thousand rupees annually be granted by the Hindu University Society to supplement the income of these institutions. It was also decided to provisionally allot a further sum of ten thousand rupees annually in the event of the estimated income from ordinary subscriptions to these institutions being not fully realised. It was proposed to appoint for the college a first class principal of considerable experience and attainments on a salary of Rs. 1,000, per month. Arrangements were also made for the future management of these institutions by the new committees to be elected in November.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JOR TREASURE TROVE CASE.

SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE SENTENCED.

KAZI KHAIRUDDIN KUTUBUDDIN *vs.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara. The accused in this case who was a Sub-Inspector of Police in Government service for 15 years was charged with having in his capacity of a public servant dishonestly misappropriated *pagodas* (old gold coins worth Rs. 6), gold plates and ear-rings; with voluntarily causing hurt to one Hari Maruti by beating him with a rod for the purpose of constraining him to restore certain pagodas, an offence punishable under section 330, I.P.C., with the incorrect preparation of a register of attached property with intent to screen himself from punishment; with preparing incorrect diaries an offence under section 218; and with dishonestly preparing two false *panchnamas* and antedating them, an offence punishable under section 466 I.P.C. He was found guilty by the Sessions Judge on all the charges and sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine Rs. 50/-. The fine if recovered to be paid to Hari Maruti.

Mr. Kasi Kabiruddin with Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared for the accused.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case were complicated and the case lasted for one week and their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Some three years ago one Risbud a petty trader of Wai bought from one Narayan Gole a field in Jor village. This field was let to one Dhondu, who while digging with a spade struck a pot in the field. He picked it out and found in it a number of gold *pagodas* and a few gold ornaments. He with several others divided them among themselves the entire treasure which amounted to 273 *pagodas*, and 10 ornaments. The news of the discovery spread in the village and the owner of the field demanded a share of the treasure but without success. Whereupon he made a verbal complaint to the present accused. The accused with two constables went to old Mahableshwar and secured some pagodas from that place. Then he went to Golegaon and secured more *pagodas* and voluntarily caused hurt to Hari for refusing to hand over the *pagodas* which were with him. The accused gave only 84 pagodas to the office clerk and ordered them to enter them in the register as an attached property. In the meantime the owner of the field went to the mamlatdar and informed him of the treasures found. The mamlatdar had heard from various sources that the treasure really found far exceeded the amount mentioned by the sub-inspectors. So he himself decided to go and inquire on the spot. The Sub-Inspector became alarmed at the mamlatdar's inquiries and told him that he had found 33 more *pagodas*. The District Superintendent of Police came to know of this at Satara. He at once telegraphed for the Sub-Inspector's attendance there. After a confidential enquiry he directed to lay a formal complaint against the Sub-Inspector before the City Magistrate. On the 8th December the Magistrate framed the above charges against the accused and directed him to take his trial before the Sessions Court.

The accused admitted that he recovered treasure at Golegaon. He attributed the present case against him to the bad feelings entertained towards him by the Deputy Superintendent Mahomed Secunderkhan. The latter wished to marry a lady of the accused family. But the accused refused the offer, because his family was of a higher social status than that of the Deputy Superintendent. The ill-feeling provoked by this incident was kept alive and the present case was concocted.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe that the Deputy Superintendent would engineer a false case against the accused. It was impossible to conceive that the villagers of old Mahableshwar would make false statements to gratify the Deputy Superintendent.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

217-14—Captain and V, Oosman Suleman v Oomer Suleman and anr, Rustomji and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-13—Crawford B and Co. The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co. Part Heard.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff D and D. Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji E K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-8-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

Testamentary Suits

5-14—Sen B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Parshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co. Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao I and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis and G, Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar and anr, Dapntary F and D, Amin and D, Part heard, 2-12-13.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez., Manecklal and Co, Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Brusab v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un P and P, Patell and Ez.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

176-05—Raghavaya N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

281-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderáo and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

189-12—Manecklal and Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhanjishaw Jamshedji R and D.

For consent decree.

737-13—Jehangir S M and H, Sundrabai widow v Bhagubai widow, Rustomji and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G, Amarsing Gumansing and anr v Prithiraj Jethmal a firm, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

282-14—Bick M R and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

For Consent Decree.
Long Cause.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kushibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr.'s Report.

759-12—Mulla and M. Romanji Rustomji Contractor and ors. v. Naswanji Mancherji Dalal, Jeh. G. & B.

197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhunjishaw and B, Rustomji and Co, Vatcha and Co, Mulla and M.

Matrimonial Suit.

666-14—Payne and Co, Minnie Emma Dixon v Henry William Dixon, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balcrishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji, and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Dennagara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

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197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhanjisha and B, Rustomji and Co, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

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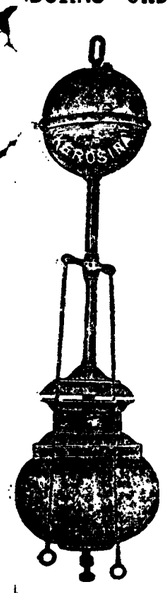

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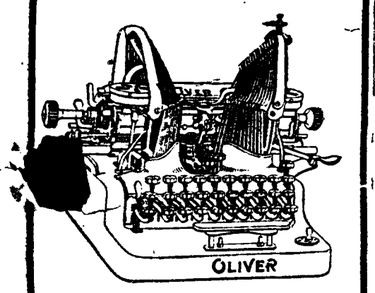

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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE PRESENT BATTLE AND THAT OF MUKDEN.

The following article which appears in "The Statesman" of Calcutta deals with many points of similarity between the battle, now being fought in North of France and the battle of Mukden fought ten years ago in Manchuria.

The battle of Mukden was fought on a front of from 100 miles on February 25th to 75 miles on March 8th. If we assume that there are two distinct kinds of battle being fought at present——one from the Somme to Mezeieres, in the open, and the other from Verdun to Belfort, along the line of the French fortifications, then the front of the former corresponds roughly in length to the Russo-Japanese battle. The numbers engaged in the latter battle were, of course, less than those now engaged, viz.: 380,000 Russians and 320,000 Japanese, but withal it remains up to the present the biggest modern battle ever fought. It will be noticed also that the time the battle lasted, viz., 12 days, bears some proportion to the time the battle now being fought is lasting. The review of this battle of giants given by General de Negrier is so clear and at the same time so brief that no excuse is made for quoting it here practically in full. General de Negrier was, up to a few years ago, Inspector-General of the French Army and a member of the Council Superieur de Guerre. He writes as follows:—

THE POSITION OF MUKDEN.

"The Russian force consisted of three armies, with a general reserve: to the right (west) General Kaulbars, commanding the second army; in the centre General Bilderling, commanding the third army; to the left (east) General Linievitch, commanding the first army. At the extreme left was the independent corps of General Rennenkampf. At Mukden in general reserve was the 16th European Corps. Every resource of field-fortification had been put into requisition: huge redoubts with wide and deep communication-trenches, siege guns facing the railway station, at Shushanpu, batteries provided with paulements, stores of ammunition in the trenches, barbed wire entanglements, explosive mines, electric and automatic fougasses, timber watch-towers 70 feet high, echeloned along the lines, electric searchlights, made roads between the first lines and the rear, a broad-gauge military railway running parallel with the front of the army and linking the district south of Mukden with Fushun in the centre of the left, a network of telephones between the works and headquarters; nothing had been neglected. The Russians had 60,000 men more than the Japanese. From February 25th to March 4th they fought night and day with the utmost gallantry, multiplying counter-attack upon counter-attack. On the latter date, however, their right, outflanked by the Japanese, was forced to fall back and form a defensive flank, the fighting front thus taking the form of two sides of a square. During the night between the 8th and 9th their line of communication to the north of Mukden was so gravely menaced that retreat was inevitable. On the 9th the extreme right was outflanked in its turn, and on the 10th a portion of the troops under Generals Kaulbars and Bilderling, caught between two fires, by a Japanese force which had taken advantage of a wide gap between the two armies, suffered terrible disaster. The Russian losses amounted to 40,000 taken prisoners, 90,000 wounded, and 26,000 killed—in all a total of 156,000 men. The Japanese reports admitted a loss of 46,500. The defeat of the Russians was therefore complete. General Kuropatkin, say the reports, could see nothing; he was manoeuvring in the dark, and was deceived not only by the secrecy and celerity of the enemy's movements, but by his own mistaken deductions based upon preceding operations. The mountainous regions of the east, it seems, ought to have proved an attraction to the principal Japanese forces, accustomed... as they were to move in broken and difficult country. In the interval between the battles of the Yalu and the Shaho, the Russian staff had persuaded themselves that if the Japanese were free to make their own choice, they would prefer to conduct their operations in a hilly and rugged country. General Kuropatkin accordingly was led to believe that the main attack would be delivered in the hilly country to the east and south-east of Mukden, and not on the plains of the Liaho and not on the plains of the Liaho and and Munho.

THE JAPANESE PLAN.

"General Kuropatkin up to that time had only to deal with three Japanese armies—those of Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu. The fall of Port Arthur had left General Nogi's army available elsewhere. A fifth army, moreover, under General Kamamura, had left Japan towards the end of January. The secret of its composition, the point at which it would be landed, and its line of march had been well kept. The Japanese, nevertheless, no doubt intentionally, had allowed the Tokio newspapers to announce that General Kamamura was under orders to operate in the district to the east of Mukden. Moreover, the better to deceive the Russian staff, the 11th Division belonging to General Nogi's army, and commanded by General Sakai, had left Port Arthur on January 22nd, to join the army of Kamamura to the east. On the other hand, General Kuropatkin thought that the turning movement of General Gripenberg on the Japanese left would bring him into contact with General Nogi if his army was in the west. The Russian advance-guards had pushed 13½ miles to the west of Liao-Yang, and all the troops they had met belonged to General Oku's army. From that time Kuropatkin, more than ever convinced that General Nogi's army was to the east, shifted the centre of gravity of his forces in that direction.

"The Japanese plan, as a matter of fact, was to attack in front with Kuroki's army to the right, Nodzu's in the centre, and Oku's to the left; to threaten the Russian left in the east, with an enveloping movement, by means of Kamamura's army, so as to entice the Russian reserves away in that direction (which is what actually took place); and then, when this effect had been produced, to make Nogi's army, hidden till then behind that of Oku, appear suddenly on the west to envelop the Russian right and cut the railway to the north of Mukden. This plan was carried out in every detail, from first to last.

"How came it that the Russian cavalry failed to obtain more trustworthy intelligence? It was not till March 7—i.e. till the battle was practically lost—that Kuropatkin became aware of the serious danger which menaced both his right and his principal line of communication. At the commencement of the battle the Russian cavalry was in three divisions. In all there were from 17,000 to 18,000 cavalry split up into a number of divided bodies no single one of which was of sufficient strength to be of real avail in warding off any grave contingency.

"The Japanese had fortified their front along a stretch of 35 miles by means of two lines of closed redoubts and a third line of deep trenches. They were thus relieved of any anxiety as to the safety of their centre, and began to manoeuvre at the wings. On February 24th General Kamamura attacked the defiles of Chinghocheng, (on the Russian left) captured them, and drove back the Russian outposts. On the 26th he planned a wide enveloping movement with two combined detachments. These troops had no transports, and General Pavloff reported them as marching to the north-east with the rapidity of "jinritschkas." General Kuropatkin, more and more convinced that the Japanese were desirous of enveloping his left, sent in that direction the 1st Siberian Corps, which was holding a position to the right near Mukden. This corps covered 50 miles by forced marches, but hardly had it come into touch with the enemy before it was recalled to the right. It arrived at Mukden on March 3rd, having marched 125 miles to no purpose, and so tired out that from the 6th to the 9th scarcely any use could be made of it. On the 10th it received the order to retreat.

NOGI'S SCREEN.

"On February 26th, the Japanese army had taken the offensive along the whole line. Its frontal attacks, renewed incessantly until March 8th, were all failures. On the extreme left the Russians opposed an equally insurmountable resistance, and on February 28th, even contrived to capture a battery. The Japanese, however, had formed a column to the west of 6,500 cavalry, accompanied by artillery and 1,000 foot. This force, forming an advanced echelon to the left of General Nogi's army, which up to that time had been masked behind the screen of detachments of General Oku's flank, set itself in motion on February 27th, and on March 1st drove the two regiments of Russian dragoons out of Sinminting (Russian right rear). The leading columns of General Nogi's army followed, forming a series of echelons, the left leading in such a manner as to be able in facing east to fall back upon the Russian right. On March 3rd General Nogi deployed his army, and, preceded by a screen formed of mixed detachments, marched upon Mukden, from which he was now not more than 9½ miles distant.

"The Russian cavalry, unable to pierce the screen, found it impossible to obtain any reliable information. So completely were they baffled in this respect that General Kuropatkin believed that on this side he had only to deal with an unimportant demonstration. Even on March 6th, he still sent reassuring despatches to St. Petersburg, for along the whole of his front of 50 miles, the Japanese had everywhere been repulsed with considerable loss. On the evening of the 6th, however, the real danger became apparent. The army of General Kaulbars had been forced to change its front, while still actually engaged, thus giving proof of its remarkable cohesion. The Japanese were only able to make headway against it to the extent of little over 3 miles. By the evening of the 9th, however, the battle was definitely lost.

"Why did not the Russian cavalry take action as a whole, and use their firearms, like Sheridan's Horse at Five Forks? All might then have been saved. It would have hampered General Nogi's movement, and given General Kaulbars time to reform his troops in echelon facing south. The Japanese attack, forced to extend instead of contracting, would have become exhausted, and a Russian victory might then have become probable. But another point of view has to be considered. An army on the defensive is obliged to retain a number of reserves. At the commencement of a battle, in fact, it is difficult for it to foresee the particular point upon which the enemy's principal efforts will be brought to bear. The great resisting-power of the fighting front tends to cause the reserves to be placed at the wings, and it becomes all the more necessary that they should be so composed as to be able to intervene in time. In consequence of the enormous extension of the fighting front, infantry, which are unable to get over the ground faster than 2 or 2½ miles an hour, cannot any longer properly fulfil the duties of a general army reserve, much less those of the reserve of a group of armies. Henceforward these duties belong of necessity to the mounted arm. Two or three divisions of from 6,000 to 8,000 cavalry, good marksmen, provided with pom-poms, guns, and howitzers, will allow the general-in-chief commanding either to repulse an attack, or to bring about a decisive result at the right moment."

OUR CASE VERY DIFFERENT.

It might seem from the disaster that befell the Russians in this battle that we—the French and British—who are now fighting a battle of a very similar kind are also doomed to disaster. But, as will be seen below, this is not at all likely to be the case. These two battles although they resemble one another so much in outward features, are in essentials very different.

The first and by far the most important difference is that the Generals of the French Army, and all our generals, believe firmly in the offence as the only possible way of winning a war. They are all fully alive to the dangers of the "positionist heresy." For years men like Generals Bonnal, Langlois, Negrier, and also our own Regulations, have been inculcating the fact that it is only a vigorous offensive that can bring a war to a successful conclusion. Napoleon never assumed the defensive even when, as in 1814, France was invaded by much superior numbers. Wellington combined an offensive strategy with tactics which were defensive at first but which always in the end became offensive. So that as all those who are responsible for the direction of the present war are thoroughly imbued with this idea of the offensive, it is only a question of when the present defensive shall be turned into the offensive that gives victory. Kuropatkin did not fully entertain this idea of the offensive. He believed in defensive position *per se*, and at the most he allowed of constant counter-attacks being made from the line of defences. His reserves, never very big, were kept more for the purpose of restoring his line should it be at any time broken than as the instrument with which to assume the offensive and win the battle.

Another important difference, and one altogether in our favour, is the existence of aircraft. The concealment of an army such as Nogi's with which to crash in on our communications is no longer possible, and hence these great turning movements lose their terror. They will on the contrary even be welcomed by our leaders as lengthening and weakening the enemy's line and so offering more opportunities for the breaking of his line.

A third difference is the fact that the Allies have excellent railway communication throughout the area of their operations. The lines that radiate from Paris allow of reserves being railed up for the immediate defence of any portion of their front that may be threatened. No such facilities for the prompt transport of troops were at Kuropatkin's disposal.

A fourth difference—mentioned last not because least—is that the Japanese early in the campaign recognised the futility of seriously attacking entrenched troops in front. They had found they never gained anything by it and it only resulted in enormous losses. The Germans, however, will not recognize this—they admit the losses, but refuse to believe that nothing can be done against an entrenched front. They are therefore in the present battle, unlike the Japanese, wearing themselves out at a terrific rate.

To sum up. We now have in our present position the advantage over the Russians in front of Mukden in four very important matters. We know the value of the offensive and we are only waiting our time to adopt it; we have aeroplanes to safeguard us against such surprise attacks as crumpled up Kuropatkin's army; we have first class interior railway communications which allow us to move our reserves about at will and we have the extraordinary megalomania of the Germans, fighting on our side—a megalomania which prevents them from learning from the experiences of others, and which impels them, at the cost of enormous losses, to make frontal attacks, in close formations, on entrenched positions.

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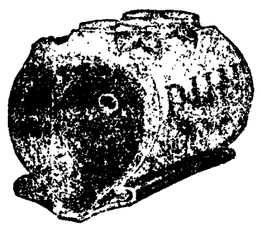

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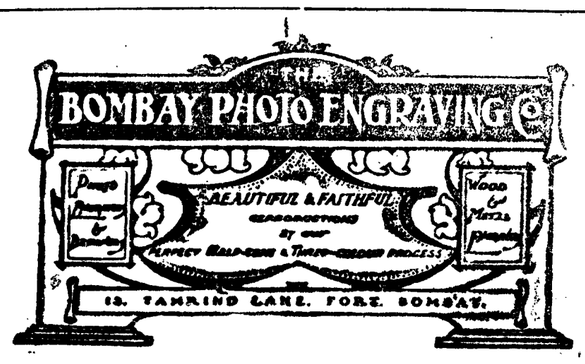

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